The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,154 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. HYDASPES	2934	500	S. Bason	18th Nov.
—BURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parditt	25th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Spack	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	840	L. Reeves	9th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	W. J. Webber	16th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Hazelwood	23rd „
L. MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th Nov.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd „

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan. '88
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th „	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th Dec.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan. 1888.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on TUESDAY, the 22nd Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints „ „ 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & CO.'S)

Per dozen Qts.	Rs. 5 4
Per dozen Pts.	„ 4 4
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	„ 15 0
Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	„ 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
BIRTHDAY CARDS.

OUR selection of the above Cards, Books, Sachets, etc., cannot be surpassed in Bombay. Their various prices (from 2 annas to Rs. 4-8) bring them within the range of all who send these appropriate reminders of the Coming Season.

We would advise purchasers to see our Stock before making their selection.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Camerasc Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.
Full Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ERSKINE'S
BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from Cold.

Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54-0; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	62 0	34 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s FINEST DRY	54 0	29 8
Do. do RESERVE CUVEE	60 0	33 0
ROEDERER'S	63 0	...
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	29 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF

ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;

also every description of

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the same appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	30-8	„
Extra Dry	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adurable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,

FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, andmany others.

GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &C.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS

JUST UNPACKED.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

THE SEASON 1887-8.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of Informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford cords, all Shades; also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the Genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool Wove Flannels all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere, Lamb's-wool and Hand-Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., all of the latest Fashions, Braces, French and English, French Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, and Dogskin, Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, 4 Buttons, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves Lined, The Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, &c., &c.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Captain C. R. DARLEY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER G. TREACHER, son of the late John Treacher, Esq., for many years a resident in Bombay, will from to-day hold our authority to sign for and generally to represent us in Bombay in place of Mr. THOMAS WILSON, whose POWER of ATTORNEY is CANCELLED and whose engagement with us as Manager of our Bombay Business has been completed by reason of effusion of time.

London, 28th Oct. 1887. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

LOST.

INTEREST WARRANT No. 484, dated 20th Nov. 1884, for Rs. 20, issued in payment of interest for the 96 and 97 Half-Years on Promissory Note No. 016076-484 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1835-36 for Rs. 500 payable to Gungabai Widow. Payment of the above Warrant has been stopped, and Application is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, for the issue of a Duplicate in favor of the proprietors.

GUNGABAI, Widow of ZUVERCHUND DEWCHUND.

FOR SALE, owner going home, BAY ARAB HORSE 14·2, 6 years old, sound, quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 400. Set of HARNESS, Rs. 30. SADDLE complete, Rs. 35. Strong light VICTORIA, Rs. 550. Also A. D. B. C. F. GUN with two sets of barrels, one set rifled and one set smooth (with one barrel choke bore) Rs. 450. Both the above can be seen and tried on application. Apply "A. B. X.," care of this paper.

TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE to HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, and other CONSUMERS of TEAK TIMBER.

From this date The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will sell direct to consumers of Teak Timber at the Rates and on the Office Terms hitherto allowed only to Dealers.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
B. B. T. Corporation, Limited.
Bombay, 16th November, 1887.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the W. I. T. Club will, for the future, be at No. 32, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla. Office hours—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

A Register will be kept in the Office in which to enter the names of all horses that are retained on the Bombay Course, and of their owners. A fee of Rs. 10 must be paid for each horse at time of registry, and a ticket will be issued in return, without which no horse will be allowed on the Course. Owners are particularly requested to assist the Secretary in carrying out this order.

Rule 133 will be strictly enforced, and all trainers, jockeys and riding boys are required to produce their licenses at the office on or before 20th November, for verification.

Horses will enter and leave by the appointed openings, and no horses will be allowed to gallop the reverse way of the Course. Horses going slow, will invariably pull out, for those going fast.

The Course will be open on 20th November should the weather permit, and will be open daily from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

Chuppers will be provided. Application to be made at the Office for the number of stalls required by each owner. A fee of Rs. 10 for each stall will be charged, and numbers allotted.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
November 10.

FORGET NOT!
FORGET NOT!!
FORGET NOT!!!
THE TIME
DUE FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
1ST JANUARY, 1888.

THE only Firm in India that supplies the Cheapest and with greatest despatch and punctuality.

Before giving Orders to others please ask for our newly prepared Price List.

To avoid delay in the transmission of our Orders to London for supplies of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals, we beg most respectfully to remind our Customers, Local and Up-country, that the last day of sending in Subscription is the 25TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

The following are now available for immediate supply to intending Subscribers :—

WEEKLY.	Local. Six months.	Local. Twelve months.	Up-country Six months.	Up-country Twelve months.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Athenæum	6 12	12 8	7 12	14 4
Bird o' Freedom	5 4	10 0	6 4	11 12
Field	14 0	26 12	16 0	30 0
Fun	4 4	7 12	5 4	9 0
Graphic	12 0	23 0	13 0	25 0
Home News	11 12	21 12	12 12	23 0
Illustrated Police News	4 4	7 8	5 4	9 4
Illustrated London News	12 0	23 0	13 0	25 0
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	12 0	22 0	13 0	24 0
Judy	5 4	10 12	6 4	12 8
Lady	8 0	15 8	9 8	18 0
London Figaro	5 0	8 0	6 0	10 0
Mail (thrice a week)	16 0	30 0	18 0	34 0
Mirror of the World	4 4	7 8	5 0	9 4
Overland Mail	11 8	21 0	12 8	23 0
Punch	7 0	12 4	7 12	14 0
Queen	15 0	27 12	17 0	31 4
Reynold's News	4 0	7 8	5 0	9 4
St. James's Budget	11 8	21 4	12 4	23 0
Saturday Review	11 8	21 4	12 4	23 0
Sporting Times	5 0	10 0	6 0	11 8
Weekly Despatch	11 8	21 4	12 8	23 0
World	11 8	21 4	12 8	23 0

SEASON'S GREETINGS.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888.

POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES

			Rs.	as.
Golden Block Mixture	per 1 lb.	tin	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½	,,	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ¼	,,	0	14
Golden Shag	,, ½	,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½	,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in
"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd ,,	... ...	,, 200
3rd ,,	... ...	,, 100
20 Prizes	... ...	,, 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made Machinery, by
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

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Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

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PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable First-floor in Church Gate Street, Fort, just vacated by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw. It is entirely open to the sea breeze and has spacious accommodation, admirably suited for a Solicitor's Office and Barrister's Chambers. For rent and other particulars apply to

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A FEW OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS experienced in Railway work. Applicants should forward Copies of Certificates which will not be returned) and state Salary required to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN CHARGE,
Junagadh Railway,
Junagadh, Kathiawar.

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NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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Original Manufacturer of JOB.
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SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.
Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.
Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.
Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.
Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.
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INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for Gem, Gold, Silver, and Fine Art Work Jewellery, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and all sorts of Precious Stones. Indian Feokaries, Dhurries, Dados Malsangposh, Printed Bardanas, &c. &c. Cashmere Shawls and Rampore Chaddars, Old Persian Carpets, Moradabad, Sialkot, Benares and Surat Works, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Curios suitable for presentation to friends at home.
Prices beyond competition, Inspection invited.
Price list on application. Address :—Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Fort. (Next door Soundy & Co., Ld.)

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, and trying to infidels after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1888.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m., Guaranteed on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent reserves the right to accept one or more items without reference to other items in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz :—Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe, Rs. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Beautiful chromo-lithographs, size 5½ in. by 4 in.
Each as. 12.

Chota Hazri in an Indian Bungalow ; words "With best wishes for a Happy 'Xmas."
A Snake Charmer ; words "Wishing you a very Happy 'Xmas."
My first Tiger and splendid shot too ; words "Every happiness be thine this 'Xmas."
How we spent Christmas afternoon in our Indian Bungalow ; words "With the Season's Best Wishes."
Water-carrier and Dhobi ; words "With the Compliments of the Season."
Pig-sticking. The biggest pig and the longest run of the season; words, "May your Christmas be a joyful one."
Cape Comorin with Indian plant and bird ; words "May it be well with you and yours on Christmas Day."
Boat, Madras Coast; with Indian plant and bird ; words "A happy Christmas and Many Returns."
Pallison on the Godavery, Indian plant and bird, words "May it be well with you and yours on Christmas Day."
An Officer's Bungalow, Indian plant and bird ; words "The Compliments of the Season."
Backwater, Madras, Indian plant and bird ; words "Happy may your Christmas be."
Our Camping Ground, Kashmere, Indian plant and bird ; words "With loving Christmas greetings."

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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NOTICE.

THE largest Vineyard Proprietors and best SCOTCH and IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century been represented by us. We quote Mess and Club rates Five per cent. lower than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of Direct Importation. Our experience and enormous purchases enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	,,
Graacher (Mosel)	18	,,
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	,,
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	,,
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	,,
4 St. Christoly	,,	13
5 St. Estephe	14	,,
6 St. Emilion	15	,,
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	,,
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
,, ,, 8 doz. Pints ,,	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 23, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	,, ,,
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	,, 55 0	,, ,,
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 62 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	,,	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	Rs. 16 0	,, ,,
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ,,
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ,,
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,,	,, ,,
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,,	,, 28 0
Marcoorunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, ,,

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0
Very Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 42 0

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From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Branda	Rs. 13 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0
Les Canons	,, 16 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0

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Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0

From FRANZ SOARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0
,, Red Star	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0

	Rs.		
	11	,,	14 0
	Rs.		14 0
	,,		14 0
	,,		22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Gold label, Gold capsules	,, 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 6
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	,, 37 0

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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volney	Rs. 21 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *	Rs. 25 0
,, **	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per dos. qts.	Per dos. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's	,, 5 0	,, —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	Rs. 15 0
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0
Etna Rossa	,, 14 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0
Do. Finest	,, 18 0
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 2½ to 3½	Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at	0 9
,, do.	1 0
,, 2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	,, ,,	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ,,	,, 0 10
Young Peas	,, ,,	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ,,	,, 0 10
Splnage in Water	,, ,,	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ,,	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ,,	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ,,	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ,,	,, 1 8
Liver Sausages	,, ,,	,, 1 0

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Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, August 23, 1887.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS

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June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "R. E. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

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NOTICE.
NOTICE
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY,
LIMITED,
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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LONDON OFFICE—72, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $7,500,000

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BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 548,000.
REST ... ,, 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

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WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ... ,, 2-12 ,,
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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
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BY
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With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Club Dance, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 14th :—Kohinur s, from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Henley s, from Middlesbro'; Gulnar schooner, Chulenwan; Wave s, Aden; Commitis s, Karachi, and Rapido s, Colombo.

LEPERS' HOME.—The honorary treasurer of the Allbless Lepers' Home, Trombay, begs to acknowledge (with thanks) the receipt of a donation of Rs. 35 from an Ahmedabad C.S. through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, as per cheque, in aid of the Allbless Lepers' Home fund.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,518, of these 808 were new admissions, consisting of 402 Hindoos, 312 Musulmans, 69 Parsees, 24 Christians, and 1 of other caste, the average daily attendance being 81·22.

GAMBLING.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Dorabjee Hormusjee and six other Parsees, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with gambling. The inspector received information on Monday night that the accused were gambling on the Victoria Bunder. He proceeded there with some sepoys and arrested the men. In defence the Parsees stated that they had attended a nautch party and at its conclusion they whiled away their time by playing cards. A fine of Rs. 4 each was inflicted.

MUNICIPALITY *vs.* A MOSQUE.—The *Kassid-e-Mumbai* regrets to state that, owing to causes arising from dissensions or indifference with regard to the management of the Borah mosque situated near Null Bazaar, the officers of the Municipality were allowed to attach, under a warrant, certain building materials and other property belonging to the mosque for non-payment of Municipal rates. The *Kassid* recommends the leaders of the caste, like Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and others, to intercede and try to effect a reconciliation, and expresses a fear that the result otherwise might lead to a split among the caste.

A SMART POLICEMAN.—Inspector Dillon yesterday placed Rutnoo Narayan, a Hindu servant, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on a charge of stealing a gold bangle worth Rs. 40. The accused had been seen by a sepoy attempting to sell the ornament to a Marwaree, and he noticed that as some one else approached the shop the prisoner hastened away confused, and in doing so concealed the wristlet about his person. He promptly arrested him and learnt from the accused that he stole the bangle from a goldsmith whom he served. Mr. Crawley-Boevey passed a sentence of six months' hard labour, as the offence was a serious one. His Worship praised the action of the sepoy, whom he readily granted a good conduct ticket.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Dwarkadas Ramadass, a carting agent, was fined Rs. 5 yesterday by Mr. Crawley-Boevey for allowing a labourer in his employ to use an emaciated bullock. The cart driver had been placed before the Court, but as the Magistrate thought the owner of the animal was to blame in the matter desired him to be charged. Constable Nelmes placed the carting agent Dwarkadas before his Worship. In inflicting the fine Mr Crawley-Boevey remarked that he could not believe that ignorant *begaris* like the cart driver would work animals in carts without instructions from their masters, and as these persons derived large benefits from the use of such beasts they were the people to answer the charge of cruelty to their animals. They came within the reach of the law inasmuch as they allowed their animals to be cruelly treated. His Worship decided that for the future in similar cases owner of animals were always to be charged.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Ajiss Pachoo, a Mahomedan fire man, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with committing an assault against the person of Abdool Rhamkhan, on the 29th ultimo. It appeared that the complainant, who was a dealer in poultry, while passing along the New Nagpada Road, at about 9 o'clock at night on the date in question, was accosted by the accused, his brother-in-law. Without any provocation accused dealt him two blows with a stick on his left arm and fractured it. The man was subsequently arrested, and the complainant removed to the J. J. Hospital. The accused pleaded guilty and stated he was at the time under the influence of liquor, and not aware of what he was doing. The complainant desired the Magistrate to deal with the accused leniently. His Worship thereupon ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

A FEMALE THIEF AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—Gunga woman and a Marwarree, named Vunnoo Lalla, were yesterday charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former with committing theft of sundry copper and brass utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 19-8, belonging to Hurry Abbajee and fourteen other different persons living about Candawady and Moogbhat, at various times, from the 1st September last to the 6th instant, and the latter with dishonestly receiving a greater portion of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Several reports were made to the police by the residents of those localities regarding the recent thefts that had been committed there. Upon enquiry it was discovered that several of the stolen articles were in the possession of the accused, Vunnoo, who informed of his companion. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, convicted Gunga upon three of the charges and sentenced her to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. The receiver was fined Rs. 30.

VILLAGE OFFICERS IN SIND.

THE Hon. J. B. Richey has charge of a bill to amend the Sind Village Officers Act of 1831. The following is the statement of objects and reasons :—

(1) to remove all doubt as to the inclusion of Kotars or Tapedars' peons in the definition of village officers ;

(2) to render it legal to defray from the proceeds of the cess leviable under that Act the contingent expenditure of village officers, the charges incurred on account of pensions, gratuities, or compassionate allowances to such officers on retirement, and the cost of providing occasional special rewards to headmen of villages and others who may render good service towards the administration of the district ;

(3) to enable a rule to be made to determine by what authorities the appointment of different village officers may be made so as to relieve the Commissioner in Sind of the duty of making all such appointments, and

(4) to authorize rules to be framed to regulate the payment of pesions, gratuities or compassionate allowances on retirement to such classes of village officers and on such conditions as may appear expedient.

STAFF AND REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

THE following are the revised arrangements for making Staff and Regimental appointments in India :—

I. To be notified in Government Orders—Officiating commands with local or temporary rank of Major-General or Brigadier-General, and all appointments made on the personal Staff of the Army, viz :—Divisional and Brigade Commands, Adjutant-General, Deputy Adjutant General, First Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant-General (including Musketry), Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (including Musketry), Brigade-Major, Quartermaster-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Inspector-General of Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, Director of Military Education in India, Garrison Instructor, Inspector of Gymnasia in India, Judge Advocate-General, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Deputy Judge Advocate.

II.—To be notified in the Commander-in-Chief's Orders after approval by the Government of India.—Officiating appointments to (*a*) Divisional and Brigade commands where no additional local or temporary rank is required ; and (*b*) to heads of Staff Departments at Army Head-Quarters, or (*c*) all acting apointments on the General Staff at Army Head-quarters.

III.—To be notified in the Commander-in-Chief's Orders without reference to the Government of India.—All permanent appointments to minor Staff offices not specified in I. (including the appointments of Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, and Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, and officiating appointments to the Staff, not mentioned in II ; also all regimental appointments, whether permanent or officiating, other than those officiating appointments mentioned in V.

IV.—Divisional, District, Brigade, and Regimental Orders to be confirmed in the Commander-in-Chief's Orders.—Nil.

V.—To be notified in Divisional Orders.—(*a*) All divisional orders, which may be described as "stop-gap" orders, and which are simply made to admit of duties being carried on until the Commander in Chief fills the vacancy ; (*b*) all similar orders to replace officers during short absence where no action is required by the Commander in-Chief ; (*c*) all minor appointments, authority for which is obtained in proper course.

Divisional confirmation of "stop-gap" regimental appointments is not required.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon at the Municipal offices, Captain Sir Henry Morland in the chair. There werepresent Colonel G L C Merewether ; Major G W Martin ; Captain H O Selby ; Drs Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory ; Messrs J R Duxbury, A M Gubbay, E R Freeborn, G Geary, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hassein Hakim, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandra vandas Purshotumdas.

THE STATES OF ROADS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framji proposed that sanction be given to the appropriation of Rs. 1,23,733 from the surplus revenue of the last year to provide for the cost of the full metalling of the following roads, at the rate of eight annas per square yard :—

Names of Roads.	Amount. Rs.	a.
Nagdevi Street	2,666	8
Dongree Street	6,666	8
Girgaum Back Road	2,500	0
Parsiwadi 1st, 2nd and 3rd Lanes	875	0
Mugbhat Lane	338	8
Chikalwadi	1,353	8
Khumbatta Lane	444	0
Kakadwadi	444	0
Sadasew Street	266	8
Khandawadi Street	555	8
Kharsedjee Suklajee Street	3,889	0
Kamathipura Centre Road	1,555	8
Do. Bazar Road	1,500	0
Dunkan Road	3,000	0
Kala Chowki Road from Arthur to Parel Road	1,778	0
Gorupdeo Road	5,555	8
Tank Bunder Road	958	8
Mount Road	4,116	8
Love Lane	3,089	0
Matharpacady Road	2,644	8
Gunpowder Road	2,333	8
Belvidere Road	1,000	0
DeLima Street	1,916	8
Dockyard portion	1,611	0
Kheterwadi 1st, 2nd and 3rd Lanes	1,400	0
Ripon Road portion	4,722	0
Parel Road from J. J. Hospital to Kala Chowki Road	21,978	0
Belassis Road from Parel to Belassis Bridge	8 333	0
Tardeo Road	13,000	0
Gilder Street portion	2,222	0
Arthur Road portion	1,333	8
Nesbit Road portion	933	8
Bora Bazar Street	1,737	8
Parsee Bazar Street	1,564	0
Port Trust Roads	15,000	0
Total	Rs. 1,23,733	0

In support of his proposition, Mr. Dosabhoy said the roads of this city were in a most disgraceful state. It was a fact which was acknowledged by the Town Council, by the Corporation, and by the public generally. When the question came up before the Town Council, one of its members wanted to spend by far the largest proportion of the surplus in putting into order almost all the roads of the city. But the Council resolved to recommend expenditure only for the repair of the roads mentioned in the above list, leaving the question of the repair of the rest to be considered at the time of the budgat.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion.

Dr. R. N. Khory said that looking to the record of road repairs, he found that from year to year large sums of money, between two or three lakhs of rupees, were spent by the Municipality on that account. The Corporation had sanctioned in the past large amounts on the repair of roads, and if the money had been properly spent, they should not have now to complain of their disgraceful state. From the words "full metalling" which it was proposed to be done with regard to the roads above named, the speaker concluded that these roads were in such a dilapidated condition that they were in need of a thorough repair.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner : "Full metalling" means six inches of metalling.

Dr. Khory in continuation of his remarks said that he had gone over many of the roads, and although not an engineer, he was of opinion that all of them were not so very bad as to require six inches of metalling.

Col. Merewether said he was sorry that the recommendation of the Town Council did not go far enough. Before last year's budget was out, the expenditure on the necessary repairs to Bombay roads was estimated at 11 lakhs. The budget provided Rs. 3,05,000, and recently in a letter dated 11th of last month, the Town Council were informed that about eight lakhs were required, according to the estimates, to put all the roads of the town in a good state of repair. If the Corporation were to sanction the proposal to spend Rs. 1,23,000, they would leave a balance of Rs. 6,75,000 unprovided for. He thought everyone would admit that the state of the Bombay roads was intensely bad, and would grow worse, if they were not attended to in time. Speaking there, not as a Port Trustee but as a member of the Corporation, he might call attention to what appeared to him to be a curious fact. The proposal included an item of Rs. 15,000 for the Port Trust roads. Now, in a statement, dated the 3rd September last, a list was given of important roads, which being in a very bad condition required full metalling, and one of them was the Frere Road belonging to the Port Trust, for which a sum of Rs. 28,330 was considered necessary. If that sum was lately considered necessary for one of the Port Trust roads, how could the sum of Rs. 15,000, put down in the list now before them, be sufficient for all the Port Trust roads ? If the Corporation wanted to be wasteful in their expenditure the best way would surely be not to attend to the repair of their roads, as the necessity arose, from time to time. (Hear, hear.) Unless a sufficient amount was sanctioned for the purpose, some of their roads would be one mass of holes, and then it would be very difficult for the Corporation to deal with them. (Hear, hear.) With these remarks, the speaker moved an amendment that the question of road repairs be referred back to the Town Council, with the request that it might be reconsidered in view of the very bad state in which many of the most important roads of Bombay now were, and of a much larger sum of money being made available.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Freaborn.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he might give the Corporation a few details on the subject. The total area comprising the whole of the public roads of Bombay was 28 lakhs of square yards, and their length was 177 miles. The total amount appropriated in the current year's budget towards the repairs came to an anna and a half per square yard ; and every engineer would agree with him that an anna and a half per square yard was a very small expenditure. In the year 1873 a contract was given for the repair of the roads in Bombay, and he found that the contract rate that was allowed in those days was 5 annas per square yard for spreading four inches of metal, and a little less in proportion for two and three inches of metal. The Corporation would thus have no difficulty in seeing that the average rate of one anna and a half per square yard was very low indeed. He had also made inquiries of Mr. Muncherji Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, who wrote to him that ordinary repairs cost one anna and eight pies, and full metalling cost 3 annas 11 pies. It must be remembered that the roads in Mr. Murzban's charge were those round the High Court and some others along the Esplanade, where practically there was no traffic at all, except a few carriages occasionally passing along. There were no heavy carts going along the roads and destroying the metal as was the case on the public roads in charge of the Municipality, and yet Mr. Walton was only allowed on an average an anna and a half per square yard. As for the proposed expenditure of Rs. 15,000 on Port Trust roads, he admitted that the amount was insufficient and said he should be very glad, indeed, if the Corporation were to see their way to spending more money on them. He had actually put in a larger sum, but finding that it exceeded the tota which it was thought the Corporation was likely tol sanction, he had to cut it down to the present figure. Reverting to the general question of repairs, the Commissioner said that the ordinary repairs done from year to year were more or less patch work. But if they were to undertake the whole work on a comprehensive scale and to allow only 4 annas per square yard, the total expenditure would come to seven lakhs for repairing the roads of the whole city. They had sanctioned three lakhs in the budget for road repairs. But really Rs. 2,53,000 was all the sum that was available for them to spend during the current year on roads twenty lakhs of square yard in area and 177 miles in length.

Captain H. O. Selby observed that he was going to vote for the motion, for it should never be said that he as a member of the Corporation declined to give the executive the amount of money they considered absolutely necessary for revenue needs. Now he considered that repairing the roads was a distinctly revenue need in the clearest sense of the world. But, while this was the case he must say if the roads were —and he was not going to question the statement of his friends, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and Colonel Merew ether, as to the condition of the roads—in the state that they were told, they were that then somebody was responsible for their unsatisfactory condition. Now who was the responsible person ? He would endeavour to throw some light on the matter and would begin at the "top of the tree" by reviewing the attitud of the Corporation in regard to the roads question. Well, he would place the budget grants in respect of road repairs for the past five years —and he thought looking at the traffic in Bombay that it might be fairly said that a road in Bombay would be worn out within five years—before the members, and they could see that on every occasion in that period the Corporation had granted the amount budgeted or asked for. He had asked the Clerk whether at any time during the five years the Corporation had declined to grant the money asked for in the budget for road repairs, and he had said that he did not think so, while the Municipal Controller had also written, saying "I am not aware of the Corporation having ever reduced the grant asked for road repairs." In further support of this he would read the amounts granted by the Corporation during the five years. In 1883 the total grant asked for by the Town Council was Rs. 3,11,988 ; there was a renewed lapsed grant from the previous year's unexpended balance of Rs. 89-8 and then there was a transfer from some other grant which reduced the total grant of 1883 to Rs. 3,05,128. The expenditure in that year was Rs. 3,03,034 so that there was a surplus of Rs. 2,094 In 1883-4 the amount asked for was Rs. 2,59,467. From this the necessary deductions being made, leaving the total grant at Rs. 257,106. The expenditure was Rs. 2,45,892 or Rs. 11,214 less than the grant sanctioned. In 1884-5 Rs. 2,73,203 were asked for. Reductions similar to those in the former years were made and the total grant stood at Rs. 3,03,603. The expenditure in 1884-85 was Rs. 2,84,558 or less by Rs. 19,045 than that provided for. In 1885-86 the grant was placed at Rs. 2,96,616. The usual deductions being made, leaving the total grant at Rs. 3,15,661. The expenditure was Rs. 2,86,371 so that it was less by Rs. 27,290 than the sum sanctioned. For 1886-87 the estimate was Rs. 2,98,961 and the total granted was Rs. 3,48,873. The expenditure reached Rs. 3,18,663, leaving a surplus of Rs. 30,269 This was what the Corporation had done in the past five years, and he did not think it could be fairly said that they were responsible for the present condition of the roads. Next they had to consider whether the Engineering Department was responsible. He did not think it was for he believed he was right inasying that every year that department was distinctly ordered, when preparing the engineering part of the budget, to keep down the estimate to what it was in the previous year. He quite agreed with Colonel Merewether that this was the worst kind of economy. There was an attempt made—and he did not say that it was not made with the most laudable intention—to prove that the roads in Bombay could be kept up in an efficient state at a less cost than at which it was possible to maintain them properly, and that, therefore there was more money available, for other purposes. It he had thought it was possible to spend a larger amount on the roads than that asked for by the Town Council in this official year, without very greatly increasing the establishment, he and would be glad to support Colonel Merewether's amendment ; but in the present circumstances he should content himself with voting for the adoption of the resolution of the Town Council ; which had been proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Dr. Blaney said there were many roads in Bombay which were more in need of urgent repairs than those which were mentioned in the list. Speaking as one who travelled as much over the streets of Bombay as any police officer, or, in fact, any other person in the city, and who drove about amidst the trade centres every day of his life, and more than once a day, he could say from his own knowledge that there were roads which were in a far more dilapidated condition than those for which the repairs were now asked for their sanction. He said the system hitherto followed in carrying out the work of road repairs was faulty, and that the amount of expenditure sanctioned for the purpose was not in proportion to the wants of the city. At present some of the very worst roads which required the greatest repairs were neglected, while money was spent on others which were in no great need of repairs. For instance, the Girgaum Back Road for which an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 was recommended in the list which they were asked to sanction, was a road on which there was absolutely no traffic. He did not think the proposed expenditure would make the road better or serve any useful purpose. The only significant point about this road was that the Superintendent of road repairs was living there. (Laughter). On the other hand, he (Dr. Blaney) might call the attencion of the Corporation to the state of the roads at old Bengalpoora and Varachi Gadi, one of the great trade districts of Bombay. They might drive over the roads there and see for themselves the difference batween them and the Girgaum Back Road. There were a number of roads, he admitted, in the present list which did urgently require repairs. He concluded by saying that the old system of road repair which belonged to the days of Noah should be done away with. It was possible to sanction three lakhs and waste it ; and it was also possible to utilize the sum well under intelligent guidance.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji agreed with Dr. Blaney as to the introduction of a proper system of road repairs. He had often noticed that after a little patch work had been done here and there, instead of the repairs lasting for five years, they scarcely lasted for five months or sometimes even five days.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji said that personally he had no objection to Colonel Merewether's amendment. But it was the general feeling of the Corporation to consider propositions involving a large expenditure at the time of the budget. He hoped that when they came to consider the new budget, the general condition of the roads of the city would receive proper attention. (Hear, hear.) He had gone over many of the roads specified in the list, and had satisfied himself that they were in a bad condition.

On a division, the amendment was lost by a very large majority, and the original motion was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framji next proposed that the following items of expenditure be sanctioned :—Chawlat Vehar, Rs. 12,000 ; store-room Chinchpogli, Rs. 10,000 ; Inspectors' quarters at Bhandarwada, Rs. 4.000—total Rs. 26,000.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote was carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that the Administration Report of the Municipality together with the Town Council's review thereon, he adopted and published for general information. He believed the Corporation would agree with him that the Municipal Commissioner and the officers under him had done their duties to their satisfaction.

Mr. R. M. Sayani having seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney entered into a long criticism on the report before the meeting. Regarding the mortality of Camatoopora he said the Health officer had accounted, as one reason, for the large average of deaths in that district by saying that the town sweepings had been used to fill up the land there. But Dr. Blaney said he knew himself that sweet earth had been employed for the purpose.

Captain Selby expressed his extreme regret that the very best officer the Municipality had got, had not even been mentioned in the Administration Report. He referred to Mr Clerke, who was carrying on the Tansa works, and who was one of their ablest men.

The Acting Commissioner, while explaining the omission, fully endorsed all that Captain Selby had said about the excellence of Mr. Clerke and his work.

The motion was then carried.

THE TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

Captain Selby moved, in accordance with a notice given by him, that the accompanying letter be addressed to the Secretary to Government :—

From the Chairman of the Corporation of the City of Bombay. To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—I am requested by the Corporation to address you as follows :—

In the table of Precedence, India, given at Balmoral, 18th October 1876, and promulated by the Government of India. 1st November 1876, a portion of No. 56 (second clause) runs thus :—"The chief officers of each Presidency Municipality within their respective charges" ; and in the supplemental graded list No. 72 of the warrant the Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay, is entered, the Sheriff of Bombay being No. 71.

Unless therefore, the entry quoted from No. 56, refers to the Chairman of the Corporation, it would appear that that gentleman has no precedence by virtue of his office as Chairman, although precedence is granted both to the Sheriff of Bombay and the Chairman of the Town Council. I am accordingly to request a ruling on the subject from his Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. I am to add that the Corporation feel sure that his Excellency the Governor in Council will cordially agree with them in thinking that within the limits of the city of Bombay, the Chairman of the Corporation for the time being should be, and should be acknowledged to be, the first citizen of Bombay.—I am, &c.

Captain Selby said he was not aware of any civilized city in which the head of the Corporation was not acknowledged on all possible occasions, not merely by courtesy, but as a matter of right. In England, as was well known, the Mayor of a town took precedence on all occasions within the limits of his town. If the Corporation were to read his letter carefully, they would notice that there were no statements made in it, except statements of facts.

Major Martin seconded the proposition.

The chairman said he had taken the trouble at the Secretariat to find out his exact position as chairman, and he was informed that he was entitled to a private entree.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Duxbury proposed that the following letters be recorded for the present :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st October, 1887.

To the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 1261, dated 13th October, 1887, requesting that the select committee may be instructed not to proceed with the consideration of the Bombay Municipal Bill (No. 4 of 1887) pending the receipt by Government of a communication from the Corporation on the subject, I am directed to say that theGovernor in Council has no authority to control the proceedings of the select committee who, his Excellency understands, commenced their sittings on the 10th instant, and intend to proceed with the consideration of the *de die in diem* until they complete it.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to remind the Corporation that the majority of the committee are gentlemen of the legal profession, whose engagements prevent their attending upon such a committee regularly at any time except during a vacation of the High Court, and that these gentlemen have consented to sacrifice their present leisure to further the progress of the Bill which has now been a considerable time before the public. The committee must besides be fully aware of the proceedings of the Corporation with reference to the Bill.

3. I am to add that a copy of your letter under acknowledgment and of this reply will, however, be placed before the Select Committee who will no doubt give careful consideration to any recommendations of the Corporation which may reach them before their Report on the Bill is sent in.—I have, &c.,

J. J. HEATON,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1887.

From J. J. Heaton Esqr, Acting Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to Sir Henry Morland, Kt, Chairman, Municipal Corporation Bombay,

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1414 dated 26th October, 1887, with its accompanying letter, No. 1413 containing the representations which the Corporation desire to submit regarding Bill No. IV. of 1887, and to inform you that both those communications have been placed before the select committee appointed to consider that Bill.

2. I am also to explain that as the Bill in question is no longer a draft measure under the consideration of the Executive Government, but has been introduced into his Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and has been referred by that Council to a select committee, it is not competent to the Governor in Council to effect any alterations in it. When, however, the select committee have submitted their Report to the Council, together with their amended Bill, Government will give their careful consideration to any of the Corporation's proposals which may not have been adopted by the Committee.

3. With reference to the last para of the letter No. 1413, in which it is requested that copies of the papers may be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, I am desired to state that it is not in accordance with precedent to submit to the Government of India representations regarding a Bill which is still under the consideration of the Local Legislative Council. Such representations could only be forwarded, if they had refrence to a Bill which has been passed by the local Council and has received the assent of his Excellency the Governor.—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant.

J. J. HEATON,
Acting Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations,

The motion was carried unanimously.

A NEW MEMBER.

The clerk of the Corporation reported the election of Mr. Grattan Geary as a member of the Corporation by the ratepayers of the city, in place of Mr. Joomabhoy Latji, deceased. On the motion of Dr. Cowasji the report was recorded, with the expression of the Corporation's appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Joomabhoy.

The Corporation will meet again on Thursday.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S RETURN.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their children, and attended by Colonels Cavaye (Military Secretary) and Becher (Equerry) and by Captain Herbert, A. D. C., arrived at Poona from Bombay at 8-15 p.m., on Monday.

The Railway Platform was prettily and appropriately decorated.

The platform was carpetted with red cloth, and the same material (with the addition of broad bands of green and white) was used overhead, concealing the unsightly rafters. Flags from the Arsenal were festooned—the larger ones from the rafters overhead to the side walls ; while those of smaller size were used for draping the windows. In front of the booking-hall, the walls were concealed by alternate broad stripes of red, white and green, running vertically, while a line of green, caught up at intervals, formed a border along the top. The central window (between the two doors of the booking-hall) was curtained with two Viceregal flags, with a broad blind concealing the lower portion. On the platform in front of the window was laid a carpet, on which were placed several gilded chairs and couches ; this portion of the platform being shut in on either side by curtains formed of a Royal Standard and Viceregal flag. The whole length of the platform was bordered with foliage plants and between the station lamps were suspended flags and Chinese lanterns, which added to the general effect. The interior of the booking-hall was gay with evergreen plants, and the passage to the outer door was walled in by means of four large flags, by which the ticket boxes were concealed. This passage was also carpetted. Over the outer door was the simple, hearty device "Welcome formed in white cotton wool on a red ground, and the porch was hung with Chinese lanterns.

Some time before the expected arrival of the train, almost the whole of the leading Civilians and Mili ary Officers stationed in Poona were present on the Platform to do fitting honour to the occasion. The leading Native gentlemen were also well represented.

Among those present were Major-General Solly-Flood, Commanding P. D ; Brigadier Generals Knowles, Adam, Luckhart ; Colonels Bolton, Sexton, Borrodaile, Wiseman, Lee, Wardrop, Jopp, Dundas, Prideaux, Halberton, Wooldridge ; Deputy Surgeon General Hynes ; Brigade Surgeon Allen ; Majors James, Sawyer and Lloyd ; Captains Daniell, Steele, and Metcalfe. Of Civilians there were Messrs Crawford, Propert, Moore, Stockinger, Kirkham, Crowe, Wenden, the Revd Mr. Cane, and Mr. E C Cox ; and among the numerous Native gentlemen present we observed Messrs Dorabji Dadabhoy, Hari Raoji, Byramji Padamji, Haji Cassim, Dadabhoy Sorabji, Gungaram Bhao, Rajana Lingoo, Suliman Abdoola Wahed, Eduji Karachiwala, and other well known residents.

A large number of ladies were also present, many of whom had brought bouquets ; but owing to the lateness of the hour, it was decided that these should be sent on, afterwards, to Magdala House.

As soon as the train came to a standstill the door of the royal carraige was opened by Mr. Robottom ; and Major General Solly-Flood stepping forward, assisted H. R. H. the Duchess to alight. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief followed, still limping from his accident in the Gymnasium, and then the Royal children were lifted out.

Her Royal Highness only remained on the platform long enough to receive the welcomes of those who had assembled to meet her. The Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and file, with band and colour, furnished by the 2nd Battn Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was commanded by Captain Shadford, and presented arms as their Royal Highnesses entered their carriage, the band at the same time playing the National Anthem. The Royal party then drove away to their home at Magdala House.

In honour of the return to Poona of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, the massed bands of the regiments in garrison, last night, marched round the cantonment by torchlight. The rendezvous was in front of the Arsenal Main Guard ; and after sounding the "First Post" there, the march began, the bands, being guarded on all sides by bayonets. The brass bands, fifes and drums, and Light Infantry bugles played in turns by the way, which lay past the General's Bungalow, into the Band Road, past the Poona Hotel and Gymkhana, then through the compound of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and round into the Band Road again. Thence by Messrs Treacher's, the Napier Hotel, and Main Street into Sepoy Lane, at the end of which the Bands halted near the Race Stand, where sounding of the "Last Post," and playing the National Anthem brought this demonstration to a close. A large number of inhabitants turned out to see the procession ; but the police regulations did not permit any conveyances to accompany the march.—*Deccan Herald*

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DARING ATTACK ON A STAGE COACH IN TEXAS.

A DARING highway robbery is reported from Texas, one man having stopped two coaches and robbed their passengers. In the first coach that was stopped there were five men and three ladies, from whom the robber took nearly 2,000 dols. He detained them about two hours, till another coach came up, the passengers in which he also robbed, his booty being estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 dols. The following is a fuller account of this almost incredible proceeding :—

The stage bound from San Angelo for Ballinger, at which place it was due at midnight, halted about eleven o'clock six miles from its destination, and its passengers, eight in number, were ordered out by the robber, who stood them up in a row alongside the road, and exposed the head of each in a long oil-cloth cap, so completely covering the face that his operations could not be observed. When he had done this he proceeded to relieve them of their cash and valuables. To one of his victims, who remonstrated when his watch was taken, he replied that he would restore all the watches if he made a good haul. When he completed his round and footed up the receipts, the watches and jewellery of the eight victims were restored, showing that the robber was satisfied with his cash receipts. One man was relieved of over 700 dollars, which he had concealed in his trousers leg, and to which he attracted the robber's attention by constantly lowering his hands which the passengers were ordered to keep up. These gentlemen say that there was not a weapon among the entire lot of passengers. When he had finished robbing the first party the highwayman kept the victims under cover of his pistols until the stage from Ballinger bound to San Angelo hove in sight, when he removed the caps and ordered the party to stand in their places. He then moved off down the road, halted the second stage, and went through its passengers as in the first instance. Permitting this stage to resume its way, he returned to his victims, took off the oil-cloth caps with which their heads had been covered, ordered them to resume their places in the stage, and then accompanied them a portion of the way towards Ballinger, when he bade his victims farewell and disappeared.

A NEW TYPE OF TORPEDO BOAT.

THE defects of the old second-class torpedo boats have long been recognized at the Admiralty. It is well known that the old boats are very crank, uncomfortable, and wet at sea, the result of which is that they are unpopular in the service, and are never used except for torpedo practice. A new vessel which was tried yesterday is known as torpedo boat No. 50 on the official list, and has been built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. She is 60 ft. long with 8 ft. 6 in. beam, whereas the old boats are 63 ft. long with only 7 ft. 4 in. beam. The new boat, which has a lifting weight of 11½ tons, is steel built throughout, with a flush deck, and she has a mean draught of 2 ft. 3 in. The forward part is completely covered by a turtle-back designed to throw off the sea. Beneath this turtle-back is a small cabin in which about a dozen men can be accommodated. Aft of the cabin is a low conning tower where the steersman stands, and from which position the officer discharges the torpedo. Aft of the stokehole and the engine-room is another small cabin which will accommodate a dozen more persons. The boat is propelled by triple expansion engines driving a three-bladed screw propeller. Her armament consists of a revolving torpedo gun, which is carried aft and so arranged as to fire over either side of the vessel at any angle it may be desired to train it to. The object here in view is that the torpedo shall be discharged at any angle while the boat is going at full speed, instead of direct ahead as in the old system, which involves the boat being brought almost to a state of rest in the face of the enemy and under the fire of his machine guns. An Admiralty trial of the new craft took place yesterday, the object being to carefully compare the present boat with the old boats. Six runs over the measured mile, three with and three against the tide, gave an average speed of 17 147 knots. The average speed of the old second-class boats was 16·5 knots. It will therefore be seen that, notwithstanding that the new boat is heavier, shorter, and broader than the old ones, there is actually an advance of speed of over half a knot During the trial, the manœuvring powers of the boat were tested and were found to be much superior to those of previous second-class boats. She turned the circle in forty seconds, the diameter being thirty-five yards.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON TORY QUACKERY.

IN response to an invitation from the Liberal Association of Halifax, Mr. John Morley, M.P., addressed a great meeting at the Drill Hall, on October 25. Taking up first the demands of the Unionist party that the Gladstonions should declare their plans, Mr. Morley said :—

MR. GOSCHEN LIKE A HOT OVEN.

Two or three weeks ago, one speaker said :—"Come, let's have no shilly-shallying answer to this question. What is your plan ?" But who was it that presented this pistol at our heads—who was it that delivered this peremptory challenge ? Why, it was Mr Goschen—(groans)—who would not accept a plan of Home Rule if it was brought down by an angel from Heaven. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, that kind of talk cannot be talked in good faith ; and Lord Hartington last night made a declaration which showed that this was the case. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen, you must remember, never discloses to us any plan of his own. He never gives us a single idea as to how he would govern Ireland ; but he gives us a great number of violent and impassioned statements. (Hear, hear.) I will tell you what Mr. Goschen is like. He is like what was said of some one else—he is an oven that is always tremendously hot, but you can get nothing to bake in it. (Laughter and cheers.) This great controversy is not going to be decided by niggling arguments about this or that hypothetical clause in an imaginary bill. This controversy will be decided by the way in which Englishmen and Scotsmen read actual events in Ireland as they are passing day by day before their eyes.

LORD HARTINGTON'S TAUNTS.

Lord Hartington said last night that we have not very vigorously denounced resistance to the law in Ireland. Now, let us look precisely and particularly to what that comes to. What do they mean by it ? What do they want us to denounce—violent crime ? We have denounced violent crime. (Cheers.) Do they want us to condemn secret societies and murder clubs ? We have everyone of us again and again denounced secret societies and murder clubs. We have implored the Irish people to be patient, and not lend themselves to those combinations, but to persever in their course of combination and constitutional agitation. (Cheers.) Well, if they did not mean either of those two things do they mean that what they want us to do is to make ourselves—the Opposition and the Liberal party—responsible for every act which the Tory Executive in their wisdom may think fit to perform ? Do they really wish us to become part and parcel, either negatively or positively, to every suppression of a meeting, of every prosecution of an editor ?

IRELAND SHOULD BE RECONCILED NOT CRUSHED.

All I can say is that if this is what Lord Hartington means, then let us tell him plainly—and we are not afraid to tell him plainly—that we repudiate that obligation. (Cheers.) Let us tell him that it is he, and his Coercionist Liberals and Coercionist

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BACK BAY BATHS.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances the SWIMMING MATCHES announced for SATURDAY are POSTPONED.

NEW TOYS in hundred varieties for 'Xmas Presents; also Xmas Cards. Large Assortment at prices beyond competition. Cheapest House in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN, a large Grey Persian CAT, answers to name of "Thomas." Any one bringing same to C. GRAY, Worlee, will be rewarded.

MESSRS. J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large assortment of Ladies' and Babies' Bonnets, Hats of the Latest Fashion and Fancy Birds, &c., &c.

THE SALE of the NERBUDDA MILLS, Broach, takes place on 21st November, instant, at 4 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers. See full Advertisement under "Auction Sale."

MALE ASSISTANT TEACHER, European or Eurasian, wanted immediately in a Public School in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to "E. E.," office of this paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock, offers comfortable accommodation to Visitors to Bombay, and ship Captains singly, or when fetching their family out, not wishing to remain on board. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram every 5 minutes.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Caramels, Turkish Delight, Everton Toffee, Barley Sugar, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

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KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Mohalla.

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THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., in Liquidation.—Selling off at greatly REDUCED PRICES its entire Miscellaneous Stock. Inspection invited and reasonable offers solicited.

MESSRS. CALLIAN MOTTI and Co have opened their New and Latest Stock:—Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers. Also a choice selection of Materials for Evening and Afternoon Dresses.

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TO LET, Airy and Commodious, 1st and 2nd Floors, House No. 44, 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for European residence or offices. For particulars apply to Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO THE DEAF.—A person who was cured of Deafness of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send the prescription of it free to any person who applies. Address:—J. H. NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N.W. England.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 16, 1887.

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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 103⅛, and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 103. Reuter gives the quotation for Silver as 1-16d. lower at 43⅛d. per oz. and makes Rupee Securities ⅛ down for Fours, and 1-16 lower for 4½ per cents. at £69⅛ and £71⅛, respectively.

The Wheat market was firm, but the only change in quotations is a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2. The Mincing Lane markets were quite unchanged, the tone of Linseed being steady, that for Rapeseed quiet and Coffee flat.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm last evening after a comparatively small day's business, the total sales aggregating 10,000 bales. Of Surats, which were steady, the large proportion of 2,500 bales was taken. Prices of Ready Cotton were quite unchanged except in East Indian, in which "Good Fair" Tinnevelly and "Good" Westerns were ⅛d. higher. American Arrival rates, however, moved up 3-64d. in all positions.

The Manchester market had been firm, but a decline of 1d. is reported in 5½lb. Madapollams. This, however, is the only change in the quotations wired.

In New York, Spot Cotton and March Futures were still quoted at 10 7-16 cents., and 10·56 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales, which compares as undernoted with the two preceding years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday's Receipts	59,000	67,000	60,000
Two days' do	96,000	104,000	95,000
Since 1 Sept.	2,429,000	1,986,000	1,937,000

Our local market has been firm to-day at an advance of a rupee or two on yesterday's prices, notwithstanding the general absence of demand from Exporting houses, and the comparative quiet as to actual business. A European firm is reported to have made a contract for 1,000 bales of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 232; but Rs. 232 was the highest rate offered by similar buyers at opening this morning. Contracts are reported in "Fine" Bengal at Rs. 174½ to Rs. 175 for December-January delivery; in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 132½ to Rs. 134; and in "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 199 per candy. Some 900 bales of old Cotton have been taken for local consumption, consisting of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 174; 200 Compta, at Rs. 163; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 149 to 156; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 186 per candy.

WHEAT.—There is next to nothing doing again either in Ready Stuff or in Arrival contracts for the new crop, and quotations may be called unchanged all round.

SEEDS.—Old Brown Rapeseed is quoted an anna per cwt. lower; but business is on a very small scale in any kind. Linseed is dull, but dealers make no change in rates either for old seed or for the new crop.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday where as follows:—

Cotton	2,318	bales.
Wheat	29,374	cwt.
Linseed	14,094	"
Rapeseed	4,078	"
Gingelly	11,232	"
Poppyseed	1,680	"

FREIGHTS are steady at our previous quotations for ready cargo, for early loading steamers a good enquiry has been noticeable to-day at better rates, say 13s. 9d. to 14s. per ton. Business has been done for Marseilles for early January loading at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning at a decline of 1-32d. on yesterday's rates. At this reduction a fair amount of Bank Demand and Telegraphic was placed, and the market continuing to droop under the influence of a small supply of Private Paper, and news of a rather lower market at Calcutta, a further fall of 1-32d. was established. Forward Credits are quoted at 1s. 5 1-32d. for January, and 1s. 5 1-16 onwards. Telegraphic Transfers for March are 1s. 4 13-16d. We quote ready

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅞d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·79¼d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet at 99 3-16 for Fours for cash, but without any business of importance passing. For this month's settlement some bargains have been booked to-day at 99. Fours-and-a-half per cents. are nominally unchanged at 102½.

SHARES.—There has been more activity to-day in Mill and Press shares, and the business reported has, in all cases, shown an advance in rates. Morarji Gokaldas shares have moved up Rs. 20; Albert Edward, Rs. 15½; Alliance, Rs. 15; Bombay United, Rs. 10; Gordon, Rs. 5½; Colaba Land and Mill, and Imperial, Rs. 5; and Oriental and Queen, Rs. 2½. In Press shares Bombay and Colaba are Rs. 15 higher; and Apollo have advanced Rs. 5. Miscellaneous shares are quiet and steady, and the only change which we have to note in these is an advance of Rs. 17½ in Port Canning.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	20	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Corporation	60,000		all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		250			
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,875
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Broil's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dholleera P. & G. Co.	0	800	800	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	800	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	490	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manig. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	234
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs. 5	77
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	430
New Beraz Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 5	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	800	80	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	800	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p ct	190 / 140
Badhan Pills & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		131	nil.	99
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p	100
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,25	100	10	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,800
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	700
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	10½
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100		3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500		500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	71
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guarantee Saretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100		104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	1,000	200	1,000	Rs. 19	330
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soondy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7½xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	800	125	125	nil	75
A. M. Mody & Co.	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

EARDLEY-WILMOT.—October 22, at Brighton, the wife of Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., ex-M.P. for S. Warwickshire, and sister of the late Sir R. W. Williams Bulkeley, M.P., of Baron Hill, Beaumaris.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—SMITH.—November 10, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, James Young, to Amy Edith, daughter of J. Smith, Harbour Master.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BARROW.—November 5, at Simla, the wife of Captain E. G. Barrow, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MUNGAVIN—WISEHAM.—October 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot, by the Rev. R. A. Storrs, Michael Edmund Mungavin, Assistant Apothecary, Medical Service, to Agnes, Louisa Wiseham, youngest daughter of the late William Alexander Wiseham, Esq., of Allahabad.

DEATH.

DANIELL.—November 4, at Gurgaon, Punjab, of pneumonia, Henry Joseph Daniell, District Engineer, aged 38 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887.

MR. GLADSTONE'S telegram to the London papers recommending that the legality of the action of Sir Charles Warren in excluding the public from Trafalgar Square should be verified will transfer the dispute to the law courts and save the police and the doctors a good deal of trouble. It is to be hoped that the advice to abstain from offering resistance to the Executive will be acted upon, but this is by no means certain. Mr. Edmund Beales turned back from Hyde Park, but his followers went for the railings, against his advice. In authorizing the Commissioner of Police to put an end to meetings in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Mathews has departed from the example of his predecessors, who for years past have tolerated a practice, which, though often complained of as a nuisance, only became a danger when Socialism was used as a cloak for the raiding of burglars on West End shops. The law on the subject is very vague and ill-defined; the right to meet in Hyde Park or Trafalgar Square has always been contested, though it has never been resisted by the Home Office and Scotland Yard since the Hyde Park railings fell before the anger of the excluded mob. We may now expect an authoritative declaration of the law on the subject of public meetings held in the open spaces of large cities. Whether any Ministry will venture to enforce with rigour the law, if it should be declared adverse to the right of assembling in parks and squares to orate and resolve, is open to doubt; the resulting unpopularity would counterbalance the temptations which no doubt are strong to suppress such ebullitions of a contumacious spirit. Those who are of opinion that such ebullitions work off steam which might lead to dangerous explosions if the safety valve were tied down, will have grave doubts of the wisdom of the course which Mr. Mathews is now taking. They will bid him remember Miss Cass. On the other hand there are many who hold now, as Cardinal de Retz held when Louis XIV. was battening down anarchy under the hatches of the old French Monarchy that whoever brought the people together in a crowd, by that fact alone incited them to insurrection. It is mentioned in the letter of our London correspondent which we publish this morning that theatrical managers attribute to the assemblies in Trafalgar Square the unwillingness of respectable people to go out at night to the theatres. But on cross-examination they own that fear of catching the prevailing scarlet fever operates as disastrously on the fortunes of the theatres as fear of a row in the famous Square.

IN the first six months of the present year the rate of interest or discount in England was a little under 2 per cent. In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the Bank rate was 7½,—7 and 6% respectively, or an average of a little over 7 per cent. for India. With this rate of earning the Indian Presidency Banks realised on their capital of 3½ crores a surplus of 28 lakhs in round figures, whereas taking three of the largest English Metropolitan Banks, namely the London and Westminster, the Union and the London and County, we find that these with an aggregate capital of £6,505,000, or say six-and-a-half crores of Indian money, earned over £530,000 equal to fifty-three lakhs. Taking into consideration only the rates of discount in the two countries, the disparity may appear great, but in order to have a right view of the subject, the resources of each group of banks require to be taken into consideration. Thus the Indian Banks had besides their capital of 3½ crores, reserve funds deposits and other resources to the extent of Rs. 14,52,00,000, or say 18 crores in all, against which their English contemporaries had an amount of £76,120,000 or say over 76 crores. Of the 18 crores of the Indian Banks over 10½ crores were used in their operations, whereas the English banks utilised over £57,000,000 equal to 57 crores of their own and other people's money. Calculated on this basis, the twenty-eight lakhs of earnings of the Indian Banks show a percentage of 2·80 against ·70 per cent. of their English rivals or exactly one-fourth of the former. The Indian Presidency Banks have this in common with the English Metropolitan Banks we have mentioned, that both sets of Banks are banks of loans and discounts and do not transact exchange business properly so called. The Indian Banks have the internal exchange business of the country in their hands. By means of their branches, they buy native bills of exchange drawn against country produce sent to the Presidency towns for export to foreign countries. The English Banks may be said to have a counterpart of this sort of business in the discount of what are known as Trades Bills in England. These bills are drawn by manufacturers and other producers in England and represent value of indents or orders which they execute for agency or commission houses having correspondence with foreign countries. Thus a native merchant in India sends an order for 100 packages of piece-goods or 100 tons of copper to his agents in England. These agents pass on the indent or order to the respective manufacturers, and these latter when they complete the goods send them on to the parties concerned, drawing on them for the cost by means of their trade bills. These bills have generally a currency of three months to run, but being discounted with the banks, the drawers are put in funds for their further operations. The drawees or the agents take up these trade bills by means of funds created by their own bills drawn on their Indian correspondents against the shipment of goods received from the manufacturers. It is the business of the Exchange banks to negotiate these bills and thus these banks take up the business where it is left by the metropolitan institutions. In the exports of produce from India the same process is gone through. The Presidency banks finance for the produce from the interior to the sea board and from thence the running, so to speak, is taken up by the Exchange banks. It is strange however that the English Exchange banks which have their branches in India should make such a poor thing of the business. We say this from the small dividends which these banks pay their shareholders. Doubtless the general depression of business may have something to do with this result, but seeing that the entire foreign trade of India bulks to fully 150 crores, and that there are hardly half a dozen competitors in the field, one would naturally suppose that the banks in question would show a better result of their operations than what they actually do. The value of India's trade in imports and exports with foreign countries in merchandize alone exclusive of treasure amounts as we said to fully 150 crores of Indian money. The banks could secure and do actually secure the financing for almost the whole of this trade. Of course their combined capital will fall considerably short of this amount, but they have their credits with the London Joint Stock Banks, and under these credits, they can operate fully up to the requirements of the trade, with an adequate cover. This cover consists of merchants' bills drawn against produce secured with shipping documents representing that produce. To pay for these bills the Exchange banks create funds by drawing their own bills on the London Joint Stock Banks with which they may have opened credits. This simultaneous operation of buying and selling bills constitutes the main business of the Exchange banks, and no bank manager is worth his salt if he fails to clear at least one per cent. by the operation. These banks have most of them branches in China also and taking advantage of the cross exchanges between India and China and China and England, bank exports sometimes clear more than that amount. Taking, however, the least that could be done on a turn-over of 150 crores the Indian Exchange banks ought to net 1½ crores between themselves, and this is not a small amount to divide amongst half a dozen competitors. We do not ignore the charges or outgoings of the banks, but these ought to be a small percentage judging from the standards of our Presidency Banks. Thus the Bank of Bengal's working charges for the year come to 5 per cent., of the Bombay Bank 4½ per cent., while that of Madras shows only 5½ per cent., that is on the paid up capitals of the respective Banks. As the Exchange banks have branches in foreign countries we would be safe in taking their charges at half as much or say 7½ per cent. on their respective capitals. It is singular under the circumstances these institutions do not make larger returns.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council now at work upon the revised draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill has decided upon introducing a clause relating to buildings to the effect that the height of any new building shall not exceed one-and-a-half times the width of the street on which it is built. This should not be introduced into the Bill without warning or preliminary discussion. It is not an accepted fact all over the world that the height of houses fronting streets should be limited to a certain height proportionate to the width of each respective street. Assuming for the purpose of argument that such a restriction is desirable, how is the proper ratio between the height and width to be ascertained? Why should one-and-a-half times be fixed? Why not twice, or five times, or a ratio equal to the simple width of the street? It is necessary that detailed information with cogent reasons should be forthcoming on this point. Nowhere in England is any such clause admitted into Acts administered by Municipalities or the local Government Board. We are aware that a general belief exists that such restrictive clauses are in operation, but in such a vital matter affecting the conditions under which we are to live, and consequently the value of house property in Bombay for a generation to come, it is hardly proper to base a radical alteration of our Municipal law upon "general impressions." Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General of Bombay, in his work upon the "Law of Window Lights" quotes one of the Vice-Chancellors of England to the following effect:—"The Metropolitan Building Act (of London) establishes that if a street be forty feet wide, and the buildings on each side forty feet high, any one desirous of raising his walls higher must increase their distance in the same proportion. In other words, the distance and height must be in the same proportion." If this were a fact, it might be held to settle the question; but Mr. Latham remarks, "I have, after examination, not been able to discover in the Metropolitan Building Act the regulation alluded to." If the Court of Chancery be in error upon this matter—and as a fact the regulation alluded to is not in the Act in question—there is not much reason for surprise that the Select Committee should also be in error in accepting as worthy of imitation a regulation that has no existence.

It has been a ground for fair criticism that the framers of the Bill have throughout been too theoretical, and have not been careful to confine their proposed alterations within well defined limits. This clause is an instance in point. One would have thought that before bringing forward this novel question, a public investigation would have been made as to the necessity of its introduction, and the effect that its coming into force would have upon existing buildings. Take for instance the street inhabited by the wealthy Khoja community, or Vithalwadi and Hanuman Lanes, the corresponding centre of the Bhattia caste. The average width of these streets is 20 feet, in many places less; the height of the opposite houses is seldom less than 50 feet, making the existing height two-and-a-half times the width of the street. If this is so, will the Municipality be bold enough to say when these houses are rebuilt that the height shall be reduced to 30 feet. As every one can see, the tendency is, as ground becomes more valuable, to raise new houses higher than the old ones, the greater height of the new houses being a sure indication of the increased values ruling in the locality. It is deplorable that these public streets inhabited by the two wealthiest classes in the city should be so narrow, but these classes are quite satisfied with things as they are. They don't want more light, the ventilation of their houses is sufficient for them, they consider them healthy residences, and owners offer a determined and on the whole successful resistance to every attempt made by the Municipality to widen their streets The City of London cannot be considered in better case. In that city are many blocks of valuable warehouses sixty feet high and upwards in back lanes from 10 to 15 feet wide This gives a proportionate height of from six to four times the width. It is possible that the new clause would work in this way:—"You won't allow us to widen your streets because you don't think the compensation given sufficient; very well, we wont allow you to rebuild your houses of the height you deem necessary." But would a clause so working be accepted as a matter of course by the City of London?

AT a time when so much energy is being consum

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

The Crown Prince refuses to allow an operation for the total removal of the larynx; in case however of danger from stifling arising, it will be necessary to have recourse to tracheotomy, otherwise it will be sufficient to adopt some kind of palliative treatment.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE RIOTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Gladstone has sent a telegram to the papers declaring that the legality of the order issued by the Commissioner of Police excluding persons from Trafalgar Square ought to be promptly verified.

In the meantime it is the duty of every citizen to abstain from offering resistance to the Executive.

PUNISHMENT OF THE RIOTERS.

Mr. Graham has been remanded and released on bail. Fines were inflicted on some of the rioters and others have been committed to prison.

THE FRENCH SCANDALS.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

The Commission of Inquiry will forward to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies a recommendation to prosecute M. Wilson.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN PARIS.

General Boulanger has arrived here.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

PEITERMARITZBURG, Nov. 14.

Dinizulu has submitted.

CONVOCATION OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The first convocation of the Allahabad University was held this afternoon. The Chancellor's speech was an exhaustive exposition of the reasons for the establishment of the New University, and its scope and aims.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Urgent private affairs have suddenly called home the Military Secretary to the Government of India, Colonel Collen, who left by the Victoria on the 11th.

SIR HENRY MAINE'S HEALTH.

Sir Henry Maine's health points to the probability of his having to vacate his seat on the India Council at an early date.

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO SIKKIM.

Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has returned from his special mission to Sikkim. His report will be submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Supreme Government, upon whose decision the policy to be adopted towards the *fainéant* but troublesome Raja will depend.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Morgan-Ross case was continued to-day. At the end of his examination Mr. Morgan said, in reply to the Court:—"I speak to my wife now. I recently told her that I did not intend taking any proceedings for divorce. This was about ten days ago. I told her this at Snowdon. I do not know that anybody was present when I told her this. I said:—'It is not my intention to ruin you, and time is a great healer of all wrongs. I think you have been punished severely already; you have gone through a dreadful ordeal, and you have a still more fearful ordeal before you, I wont add to your pain and suffering. (The witness's feeling here overcame him and he burst into tears.) I told her that she would of course have to go back to the Sessions, and I added, 'a day may yet come when I may forgive you.' I told her nothing like this before she gave evidence in the police Court."

In his examination Morgan said he had heard the scandal about his wife's relations with another person besides Ross, and had made full inquiry, with the result that he believed the report was absolutely false. He knew Captain Annesley of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was, he had heard, a witness for Ross. He had written to Captain Annesley asking whether it was true he was to be a witness.

To-day the evidence mainly consisted of statements of Mr. Morgan's sister, and also three bullock coach drivers, and Mr. Morgan's horse keeper, all of whom had driven Mrs. Morgan to and from dinner parties, after which meetings between Ross and Mrs. Morgan took place.

One witness, Mrs. Morgan's ayah, has died since the police court enquiry, and notice was given to-day that her deposition would be tendered by the prosecution.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Macpherson left here yesterday morning for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 15.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Barawa arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

The Mail Steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
4½ do. do.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	43⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect, Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14.

10 p.m.	80·6

THUSDAY, Nov. 15.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·9

THE DISTURBANCES IN LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 28th October, gives an account of the growth of the controversy on the question of right of public meeting which gave rise to the rioting of Sunday last:—

The advice of the Socialist leaders to the decidedly miscellaneous body of *manifestans*, called by courtesy the unemployed, that they would make themselves a public nuisance has been faithfully acted upon. Meetings in Trafalgar Square and processions in the principal streets of the town take place every day, impeding the ordinary traffic and seriously interfering with trade. Just before the demonstrations began London was filling rapidly, but during the past week there has been a remarkable falling off in the number of visitors, and those families who have come back seem for the most part afraid to stir out of doors. It is not only the shop-keepers who suffer, but theatrical managers are also complaining of the effect of the unemployed agitation on their receipts. I asked the lessee of one of the principal West End theatres, whom I happen to know very well, if it really was true that people stayed away from public amusements on account of the scare caused by Messrs. Walker, Allman and Co. "Yes" he replied "it is quite true. Many people have been so frightened that they think that if they come out at night they might be attacked in their carriages. At the sametime," he added "I am bound to say that the generally dull state of town this week—it was certainly better last week—is partially due to the prevalence of fever." There is no doubt that some people who usually do come back to London at this time of the year are staying in the country or remaining abroad. This was what might have been expected from the exaggerated accounts of last week's doings that appeared in the London papers, and the still more exaggerated accounts that were printed by the Continental journals, always ready to depreciate *le perfide Albion* and its capital. The police who also assisted to produce the alarm that exists, are beginning to see that they committed an error in taking so much notice of the agitation. Your readers may remember that I suggested in my letter last week that if Scotland Yard left the agitators alone they would soon find their level. That policy has since been acted upon and the consequence is that that there have not only been no disturbances but the numbers attending each day have gradually been dwindling down. So at least say some of the papers, but I was in the Square when Walker was holding forth on the iniquities of "capitalism and landlordism" yesteaday afternoon, and it struck me that the crowd of listeners was almost as large as ever, though there were fewer people lining the terrace and side walls.

The tide of agitation gained its high water mark on Sunday, when the demonstration was the largest I think I have ever seen outside Hyde Park. In the latter end of last week the demonstrators were excluded by order of Sir Charles Warren from Trafalgar Square, and an idea prevailed that the same tactics would be pursued on Sunday. In the early part of the day there had been a huge meeting on Clerkenwell Green to protest against the action of the police and to call upon the Government to dismiss Sir Charles Warren. And it was arranged that the audience should afterwards proceed to Trafalgar Square to join the processions from other parts of London. A rumour was circulated on Saturday night that the military were to be employed to assist the police, and although it was contradicted in the Sunday papers, it considerably helped to swell the immense body of sightseers who crowded the approaches to the Square. When I arrived on the scene about two o'clock I was surprised to see the Square in possession of the agitators while the mounted and foot police were all outside, apparently unconscious of what was going on inside. I afterwards found that no attempt was made by the authorities to prevent the meeting being held, and it is said that this unexpected change was due to Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, who came up to town, purposely to see Sir Charles Warren. The Square, when I arrived, was only about three parts full, and it was difficult to keep up audiences for more than two "platforms." Whilst one of the leaders was speaking in the North-West corner, the gentleman who has gained some notoriety as "Lewis the Light" pushed his way to the front with a small flag proclaiming that "the Kingdom of heaven is at hand." He was hustled by a number of young roughs and suddenly beat a retreat followed by a good portion of the crowd. At this period a man jumped upon the parapet, and interrupting the speaker, begged the people not to be tempted into committing a breach of the peace by a person who had attended their meetings every day and who was supposed to be in the pay of the Tories. I afterwards saw the poor lunatic, Lewis the Light, in another part of the Square, where he was so roughly handled that the police had to protect him from his assailants. Subsequently he was arrested while blowing a small trumpet in the Strand. He has curious religious notions but he seems to be a harmless sort of individual, and it is a pity that he has nobody to look after him. Another incident of a somewhat amusing nature came under my notice. An eccentric looking young man made his appearance on the wall and after denouncing certain persons as spies, appealed to those who were true to the cause to follow him. He then left the Square in the direction of Northumberland Avenue followed by a considerable number of men and boys. His following would have been much larger than it was if another "friend of the people" had not called upon the people not to be induced to break up that spendid meeting "by persons of suspicions conduct." In the confusion it was difficult to know who were genuine leaders and who were not. Shortly before three a move was made towards Westminster Abbey, the procession being headed by a man carrying a red flag surmounted with the cap of liberty. I have nothing to add to the accounts in the papers of what occurred within and without the Abbey. But as I formed one of the group that was addressed by Canon Rowsell I can testify to the generally good behaviour of his open-air congregation. There was little or no interruption, but I fancy the Worthy Canon, Liberal as he is in politics, was somewhat disturbed by the Socialistic and rather revolutionary notions that were being uttered within his hearing a few yards off, by the Rev. Steward Headlam, the friend alike of democrats and *danseuses*. From the letter of Canon Prothers in this morning's *Times*, it would seem that the behaviour of the men inside could not have been worse. After the service in the Abbey the meetings outside broke up, and everybody wended his way back to Trafalgar-square, where the immense crowd were addressed by the well-known Socialist, Burns, who is one of the few men in London who can make himself heard almost all over the Square. He used some strong language, which if it had been employed in Ireland would have led to his being made acquainted with the plank bed. More resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to dismiss that "blood thirsty ruffian" Sir Charles Warren. but up to the time of writing I believe Sir Charles was still performing the duties of Commissioner of Police.

Although the methods of these agitators are for the most part very objectionable, no one can deny that they have drawn attention to the labour problem, a problem which seems to be growing in complexity every year. Until the Trafalgar-Square meetings began nothing was heard about the distress; now the subject is in everybody's thoughts and the papers are full of proposals and panaceas. The Government are still credited with a disposition to deal with the unemployed difficulty by legislation, but of which I doubt they have any practicable scheme under consideration. I suspect it will all be forgotten by the time Parliament re-assembles in February. In the meantime, the existing distress will be relieved as far as possible by the charitable societies, and, in spite of the opposition now being manifested to such a course, another pauperizing Mansion House Fund will probably be started. If we get through the winter without any more serious disturbances than those which have occurred during the past fortnight we shall be exceedingly fortunate. The Socialists of the more aggressive order seem anxious to turn the present commotion to their own account, and I suspect that now the fiery Burns has emerged from his retreat the high falutin Hyndman will soon again be on the war path. I fancy I can detect the hand of the author of "The Bankruptcy of India" in some recently published effusions in which Sir Charles Warren is described as the "champion filibuster and dog-dodger." The position of a Metropolitan Police Commissioner is not a bed of roses in these days.

The Lahore paper says the Home Government has sanctioned the increase to the Judicial Bench of the Punjab the necessity of which has so frequently been insisted on. Two extra judges to be appointed will bring its strength up to six, as well as another Divisional Judge. It is understood one of the Chief Court judgeships will be offered to Mr. W. H. Rattigan, LL.D.

TO BOMBAY IN THE COROMANDEL.

FANCY DRESS AT SEA.

A Correspondent writing on Board the s.s. Coromandel says,—I send you an account of a fancy dress ball which took place on Friday the 11th inst. on board the steamer Coromandel.

Below are the characters and costumes assumed by those who attended. When the proposal to give the ball was promulgated and the news spread through the ship, everyone at once entered into the matter with spirit, and what with the assistance from the elder passengers, combined with the exertions of the captain and his officers, the ballroom at 9 p.m. assumed a pleasing appearance, and dancing was kept up with spirit. Among the dresses of the ladies may be mentioned those of "Peace" and "War," which together with two "Hospital nurses," were very becoming. "Grace Darling," and "a Gipsy" were attractive, as were also "an Italian peasant," "an Eastern Lady," "Tambourine girl" and "Esmeralda."

"Tricolour" and "a Ghost" also attracted much attention. The most conspicuous among the costumes of the gentlemen were "an Admiral," "a Lunatic," "a Syrang," "Dolly" "Tommy" and "a Midshipman R.N."; "the Mikado," was also an excellent get-up.

The following is a list of the costumes:—

Mrs. Forbes Adam	War.
Mrs. Brackenbury	Italian Peasant.
Miss Colvin	Patches and Powder.
Mrs. Frere	Peace.
Mrs. Keith	Britannia.
Mrs. D. Llewhellin	Grandmama.
Mrs. E. Llewhellin	Lady Gainsborough.
Mrs. Garrett	Nurse.
Mrs. Nutt	Ghost.
Miss Hoare	Ayah.
Miss Robson	Nurse.
Miss Farrant	Evangeline.
Miss Thompson	Olivia.
Mrs. Thom	Eastern Lady.
Miss La Touche	Grace Darling.
Mrs. McLaren	Night.
Miss Stokes	Powder and Patches.
Miss E. Stokes	Tambourine Girl.
Mrs. Wicks	Esmeralda.
Miss Wortley	Tricolor.
Mr. Dobson	Bobby.
Major Brackenbury	Evening Dress.
Mr. Huddlestone	Admiral.
Mr. Grimstone	Uniform.
Mr. McLaren	Syrang.
Mr. Berger	White Uniform.
Mr. Collingwood	Towels (Turkish).
Mr. Thom	Middy (R. N.)
Mr. Sinclair	Bo. V. Uniform.

THE COROMANDEL POETS.

We publish a second batch of the competition poems, the inditing of which enlivened the voyage of the s.s. Coromandel to these shores.

THE LAY OF THE CRUISE.

My last cruise to India
Per P. and O. "Scindia"
Along with Belinda
I've reason to rue.

My heart heavy-laden,
That false-hearted maiden
'Twixt Suez and Aden
Hath broken in two.

But tho' life now seems hollow
No poison I'll swallow,
For why don't it follow
That I shall not meet

'Twixt Aden and Suez
On my return cru—ise
A maid who more true is
And equally sweet.

MARINER.

VOYAGE TO THE EAST.

I.

If you want a jolly time of it
To Bombay you must go
In the good ship Coromandel
Of the line of P. and O.

II.

Directly after breakfast,
Of courses not a few,
We all went in for heavy sweeps
Of which we never drew.

III.

And then we tried our luck at "Bull"
And made a splendid score,
At "Quoits" we very seldom failed
To get in one or more.

IV.

The sports we had were really grand,
The cock-fight best of all,
And then the climax of our bliss
The charming "Fancy Ball."

V.

At night we had a concert,
Or dancing up on deck,
And once we had a "Fire,"
But never tried a "Wreck."

VI.

We all had such a jolly trip,
That when we reached Bombay
With tears we left the dear old ship,
It was a doleful day!

PUCK,
P. and O. S. S. Coromandel.
Nov. 11, 1887.

A FEEBLE EFFORT.

Oh! had I power to pen a poem
About the "Coromandel,"
Or anything to fill a page—
Oh! could I only handle
In fitting verse the latest piece
Of ship-society scandal,
There's not a passenger aboard
Who'd dare to hold the candle
To all that I could tell you, Sir,
About the "Coromandel."

I'd first of all sing loud the praise
Of Duchess, (rich in graces)
Of knights and ladies, nuns and priests,
Of many charming faces,
Of one whose heart is wide for all,
And one who tightly laces,
Of soldiers, sailors, merchantmen,
Of music and of races,
And fancy balls, and fire and storm,
And broken packing-cases,
Of quarantine, and bad *cuisine*,
Yes, all would find their places.

I've racked my brain for many an hour,
But still I am without the power;
The Muse will never lend her aid,
To one as prosy as I'm made.

It's quite absurd for me to try,
Yet still I do not care
To let a chance like this go by
Of reputation rare.

"Oh! give it up," my messmates cry,
"You're nothing but a Vandal,
Pray stop ere you have mystified.
All in the "Coromandel!"

GHARIB.

POEM BY A HOPEFUL SPIN.

Who seeks ozone
For his system's tone,
A healthy tan
For his pallid skin,
Should take a trip
In a P. and O. ship,
With a nice young wife
And plenty of tin.

Who loves to amble
Where maidens gambol
And whisper sweet words
To entrancing spins
Should try a scramble
On the Coromandel,
And he'll find his heart
Like a tendril clings.

Who loves the fishes
And dares the dishes
That one gets on shippes
From a cook afloat,
Who revels in dances
And spoony glances
Should try his chances
On a P. and O. boat

JUBILEE IDIOT.

A COPY OF VERSES.

It was a fine October morning
I left my native shore
And dared the treacherous ocean
And the tempest's mighty roar.

The horrors of that crossing
I never will relate,
And deeply do I sympathize
With those who shared my fate.

At length we came to Venice
The object of my dreams,
And sleepily we wandered
O'er ever flowing streams.

On board the good ship Tanjore
We found a merry crew
Of diverse nationalities
Of varied type and hue.

There was the free Australian,
The Scotchman grave and wise,
The melancholy Italian,
With soft bewitching eyes.

At length at Alexandria
We crossed the desert drear
And reached the Coromandel
And were kindly welcomed there.

On board this gallant steamer
Our time is spent in play
At Quoits and Ball and other games
Throughout the live-long day.

In many ways we're clever,
And at sports we greatly score,
For when we tumble on our heads
We like it all the more.

Oh! farewell Coromandel!
'Tis sad our voyage is o'er,
And we must leave these pleasant decks
For India's sunny shore.

TRUTH.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Oh memory, oh memory, oh why bring back to me
The horrors of that awful time when first I dared the sea!

The short, tempestuous crossing from England unto France,
Those storm, tossed, raging billows that defied my angry glance;

That long, protracted journey I never shall forget
The misery of sleeping in sheets you know are wet.

At last, on board the Tanjore we thought we should find rest,
But the ship rolled worse than ever and we could not stand the test.

We steamed along to Brindisi, a desolated spot!
And struggled up the wretched streets, though the sun shone very hot.

On board this good ship Tanjore we never played a game,
And looked askance at dancing, though we liked it all the same.

At length, across the desert we wound our weary way
And tried to dream we were not hot throughout that scorching day.

In time we came to Suez and reached this gallant ship,
And now we're very happy and have had a pleasant trip.

For on board we all are merry and to-night we have a ball,
But how to choose a costume! that question beats us all.

The funniest thing I ever saw were the gallant fighting-cocks
Who hopped about quite cheerily in their many coloured socks.

And now my rhyme is ended, and I wish you all adieu;
And may you have a sunny time and your sky a genuine blue.

TRUTH.

BY THE JUBILEE IDIOTS.

Dear mother, when we parted you begged me to write
And inform you of every wonderful sight,
So that you and all anxious relations might learn
How the journey's performed when it comes to your turn.

After drying our tears the train quickly spent
Its short rapid flight through the County of Kent;
On arriving at Dover at eleven at night
The steamer was ready, and oh, what delight!—
A sea smooth as glass soon greeted our sight;
But the up and down motion betwixt you and me
Convinced me I never was meant for the sea.
And in spite of our Eno, Bromide and Cocaine
The very best cure was a pint of Champagne.
On arriving at Calais we found all prepared,
The Pullman well furnished and handsome and aired.
Our knowledge of French being scarcely too-too,
We made use of the tongue of the pious Hindoo.
The customs officials were all fine and large,
And passed all our baggage without extra charge;
When the train reached Bologna, conceive our surprise,
Instead of a sausage or pussy-cat pies
A vision of Royalty delighted our eyes!
Brindisi was reached in a few hours more,
And we tramped with our baggage aboard the Tanjore;
When dinner was finished, complaining of head,
With parting good nights we turned into bed.
The storms cleared away and we sailed like a feather,
For the furies had orders to send Royal weather:
There was singing and dancing and music galore,
By some gay young artists from Italy's shore,
Then Alexandria hove into sight
With houses of plaster all coloured white.

My dear Maud,
I promised to write and tell you
Our fortunes by sea and by land,
They say I must do it in verses,
But at rhyming I'm not a good hand:
So forgive all mistakes, take the will for the deed;
I'll not make it long—you wont have much to read.
The first two or three days there was little to do,
For most of the passengers sadly did rue
That ever they made up their minds to leave home
To the gorgeous country of India to roam.
But soon matters mended, the weather was fair,
The sea smooth as glass, warm and sunny the air—
A committee formed; planned amusements for all,
And every one voted to begin with a ball!
Now shall I first describe the ladies to you!
Or the gentlemen, officers, captain or crew?
I think it is best with one word just to say
They're as jolly a party you'll meet any day!
To make the time pass as quick as it may
We have songs, sports and dancing; what fun! you will say,
So say I! and I'm sure when the voyage is o'er
And we're all safely landed on India's shore,
We shall often remember with pleasure the trip,
And vote Coromandel the best P. and O. ship.

LUX.

THE LAY OF A COROMANDEL LUNATIC.

If I wrote (Nutt / not), then (Collingwood / Colin would),
(Watson / What son) could thus refuse;
For (Innes / in his) head are rhymes so good
But mine's the (Frere / freer) muse;
So now to (Stoke / stoke) poetic fire
Please not to (Giro / jeer O!) don't.
Who (Reeves / reeves) a yarn the gods inspire
And *I* (Cheetham / cheat'em) I wont
When from (Phillips / fillips) I must abstain
I'll take a (Propert Dod / pop at Dod)
When (Richards / Richard's) not himself again
O friends all (Turner / turn a) sod.
Done (Browne / brown) we nearly all have been
And said goodbye to (Keith / kith),
That recent fiery (Chase / chase) I mean
Our (Baker / baker) was no myth
I'd rather in a (Garrett / garret) die
The wily (Grubb / grub) to fill
Or neath the (Brackenbury / bracken buried) be
A (Grimstone / grim stone) at my hill.

THE POTE.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major F. G. A. Wiehe, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Allahabad Circle, has brought out a very useful little book on "Musketry Fire Tactics and Collective Firing." The object of the book is to provide a hand-book of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, with a view to promote increased interest and efficiency in a most important branch of military training. Part III. is theoretically gone into under the several headings of the Field Exercise for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers. The pamphlet has been issued by the Calcutta Central Press.

The Government of India concur in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that, in order to secure the safe custody of arms on service, each man should have his rifle by his side, and that regiments should make any arrangements that appear best to them to prevent theft.

Lieutenant T. A. Fischer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

Surgeon R. Kirkpatrick, M. S., has been placed in charge of B. section, No 4 British Field Hospital, in relief of Surgeon W. A. Morris, ordered to Bombay in medical charge of the 1st Bat alion, King's Own (Yorkshire) Light Infantry.

An advance party of 20 Native Mounted Infantry and 50 Native Infantry, under the command of a British officer has been ordered to leave May-myo on the 15th November to escort Mr. Daly, the Political Officer, to Theebaw. The party will take ten days' rations, and mule transport will be provided for the baggage, ammunition, &c.

Captain H. Beckham, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Port Transport Officer at Kyouksai.

Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, I.M.S., has been placed in medical charge of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry, *vice* Surgeon-Major Barren, sick.

Major C. C. Carter, Inspector of Sub-Marine Mining in India, having returned from special duty at Simla, has been ordered to proceed to Kurrachee. It is understood that the special duty on which he was engaged at Simla is connected with the re-organization of the Force engaged on Sub-Marine Defences, and that the results of the conference will shortly appear in India Army Circulars.

The 25th Bombay Light Infantry has been ordered to detail a party for the escort of treasure from May-myo, as far as Kevetnapa, where it will be met by a party from Pyintha.

On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General, her Majesty's Forces in Madras, the local Government has granted in the first instance, a gratuity of Rs. 510—equivalent to twelve months' net pay of his rank—to Jamadar Noorsawmy No. 2098, of the 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for wounds received by him in action in Upper Burmah. The gratuity is renewable from year to year according to subsequent medical reports. The Medical Board that sat upon him considered the wound so severe in its permanent effect as to be nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb. This officer greatly distinguished himsel, and his conduct throughout was most praiseworthy. He was wounded when his post was attacked for the the third time. He was present and supported Captain Rendle, during the first attack, when Captain Rendle was killed; he also repulsed a second attack made by the dacoits; and it was while repulsing the third attack that he was wounded.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry, who were under orders to march to Loralai, have since been instructed to halt at Dera Ghazi Khan, on arrival there, till further orders.

The appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry has been finally approved, and we are informed that the appointment, as also that of Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry, will be held on the following conditions, which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India:—

The Brigadier-General Commanding at Rawal Piadi to be also Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, and to receive, for performing the combined duties of both appointments, the pay and allowance of a Brigadier-General of the 1st class, *viz.*, Rs. 1,400 a month in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank. During his absence on inspection duty the command of the station will be exercised by the Major-General Commanding the Division, as at the Head-quarters of other divisional commands.

While on inspection duty during the cold weather, the Inspector-General will be allowed the services, of a Brigade-Major on a Staff salary of Rs. 400 a month. The appointment of Brigade Major at Rawal Pindi is to be abolished with effect from the 1st December 1887, and the officer at present performing the duties transferred to the Quetta District "on the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District, becoming vacant.

The 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry left Mandalay last week *en route* for England, and the 2nd Cheshire are on their way up the Irrawaddy to take their place.

THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.

The Narayen Cotton mills which, after experiencing various vicissitudes of fortune, had gone into liquidation was put up for sale yesterday afternoon by public auction. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Crawford and Company, auctioneers. The mills are situated at Chowpati, the grounds admeasuring 5,442 square yards. The land is held under a lease, dated 11th January 1861 for a term of ninety-nine years, which commenced to run on 1st February 1861, and the lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 80. It was announced among the conditions of sale, that the property was subject firstly to a mortgage in favour of Messrs. Jyram Damji and Company for the sum of Rs. 75,000 and interest at the rate of 11 annas per cent. per month, and secondly to a lien in favour of Mr. Shamrao Narayen on account of unpaid purchase money Rs. 36,619 and interest thereon. Both the mortgage and the lien were to be discharged from the sale proceeds. The bid commenced with Rs. 50,000 and it rose slowly up to Rs. 1,40,000 As no one could be found to advance the bid higher, the sale was not effected.

TRIP HOME BY THE NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 28.

There are two ways of starting on this tour from Calcutta, as the point of departure from all India—either by P. and O. steamer to Galle, visiting there from five to ten days, and then taking the same line of steamers to Hong-Kong and Yokohama, to which port they now run; or by taking one of the Indo-China steamers in India, known as Apcar's or Jardine Skinner's, direct to Hong-Kong. From Bombay the steamers of the P. and O. Co. the Rubattino Company, and the Austrian Lloyd's are available. The writer left Calcutta, on July 28, by the s. s. Tai Sang; touching at Penang on the 3rd August, leaving after a stop of 24 hours, and arriving at Singapore on the 6th, when a stay of 30 hours was made. The usual monsoon weather accompanied us thus far, with tolerably rough seas, such as are met on the run from Bombay to Aden. After this the run of five days up to Hong-Kong was a delightful trip with a temperature of 82 to 85 degrees only, the total time from Saugor roads where we lay one night at anchor being sixteen days.

STEAMSHIP FACILITIES.

The steamers of the new line, running from Hong-Kong to Vancouver in British Columbia, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, leave Hong-Kong every twenty-four days at the present time; but so soon as the new steamers, five in number, that are to be built, are laid on, the trips will be fortnightly, as are those made by the Oriental and Occidental Steam ship and the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, from Hong-Kong to San Francisco—the former an American, the latter a British Company. At present the Canadian Pacific Line of steamers run from Hong-Kong to Foochow and Amoy for tea, and thence call at Yokohama, where the O. and O. and P. S. S. Companies' steamers call, the latter making a stay there of two days to take in cargo, chiefly tea and silk. This detour on the part of the Canadian steamers adds about four days to the trip. Probably, when the new steamers are laid on, and the postal subsidy granted, this detour to Foochow and Amoy will be cut out, and the service done by coasting steamers bringing the cargo to Yokohama to ship, as is done now by the O. and O. and P. S. S. Companies. The competition of this new line of boats has already had the effect of a reduction of the passage rate from 300 to 200 dollars, the equivalent of 200 dollars in Indian money being Rs. 456-0-0 on the lines running to San Francisco, this being the fare from Hong-Kong by the Canadian steamers. The fare from Calcutta to Hong-Kong is Rs. 228, or a total of Rs. 684 from Calcutta to Vancouver. Vancouver, the town, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Line, must not be confounded with the island of the same name, the capital of which is Victoria.

THE RUN TO HONG-KONG.

Now for my experience of the trip to Vancouver. The run from Calcutta to Hong-Kong was all plain sailing. The Indo-China steamers, old established boats, run to due dates fixed for the year through, and barring accident arrive punctually in from fifteen to seventeen days at Hong-Kong. The trip is an interesting one. Two British settlements are made ports of call, and there is sufficient time at both to allow the traveller to get ashore, and to see all that is to be seen. At Penang, a trip to the Peak can be made, a height of 2,735 feet, and in the evening the two out-door Chinese theatres can be visited, both sufficiently novel and droll, if nothing else. Singapore is a large and busy town with steam tramcars, the rails being as level with the road as a table-top. The Calcutta Municipality might advantageously depute some of their "opposition" members to visit this place, and see what can be done in the way of steam tram-ways, and then perchance they would sanction the iron horse taking the place of that of flesh and blood more than is now done. The management of the Tram Company might also advantageously take a hint from Singapore on the maintenance and the construction of their tracks.

A DIFFICULTY AT HONG-KONG.

I had taken the steamer from Calcutta, arriving at Hong-Kong on the 13th August in order to catch the Canadian steamer Parthia, advertized in the Hong-Kong papers to sail on the 16th. I shortly learnt that the Parthia had already left for Yokohama to take the place of the Batavia injured in a typhoon, and that the next sailing would not take place until the 29th of August, or thirteen days later than previously arranged. This postponement involved no slight inconvenience and expense, to say the least of it. The Batavia was to be the steamer to supply the place of the Parthia. Unwilling to wait so long in a place that could be seen in a few days, the sailings of the O. and O. steamer fortunately enabled me, and would enable any one similarly placed, to avail myself of that line, and go by way of San Francisco.

THE ROUTES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

From San Francisco there is a choice of two routes—one by the North Pacific Coast Railway to Portland and Tacoma, running parallel with the Sierra Nevada, and Cascade Mountains, a range of peaks from 12,000 to 18,000 feet high; from Tacoma by steamer to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and thence to Vancouver by a second steamer; or by the Pacific Coast Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers sailing every Friday to Victoria in Vancouver's Island, and thence by a second steamer through the lower part of George's Bay to Vancouver, the terminus of the C. P. Railway. The route by rail entails a "stage" break of 20 miles about midway between San Francisco and Tacoma, and two changes to steamers. The time taken by the two routes is about the same, the delay in two breaks more than compensating for the extra speed by rail. To bad sea travellers there is no doubt the route by rail is preferable. The trip from Tacoma to Victoria and from Victoria to Vancouver—both daily services—is in an inland sea; from Tacoma up to the Puget Sound being a 12-hour trip from Victoria along the lower reaches of the Gulf of Georgia into Burrard Inlet, in which is placed Vancouver, being a trip of 6 hours, neither entailing much risk from "mal de mer."

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

The break in the railway line at present is from Redding to Barron, and is timed to be passed by day. This portion of the route lies under the shadow of Mount Shasta, over 14,432 feet high, a conical hill very like the noted Fusyama of Japan, and clothed with eternal snows. The upper part of the route therefore embraces some fine scenery. The steam-boats from San Francisco to Victoria are very inferior in size and very poor in accommodation, most of the cabins being three-decked berths and all very cramped. In addition to being small boats, at the fall of the year they are hampered with deck loads of fruit and vegetables for Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, and other ports in Oregan and Washington territories. The fares by these boats from San Francisco to Victoria is 20 dollars; from Victoria to Vancouver an additional one dollar is charged for sleeping. These boats leave Victoria at 5 o'clock in the morning for Vancouver, arriving at that port at 8 on the following morning, losing to the passengers an exceedingly fine portion of the trip in the passage amongst the islands that strew St. George's Gulf. The entrance, however, to English Bay and Burrard Inlet is very fine, backed up, as it is, by snow-clad hills to the north and beyond. Travellers by this route would do well to be up early in order to see the Washington and Oregon Mountains, the Olympic Range in front, and Mount Baker, a conical peak on the inland state right, and the Cascade Mountains of British Columbia rising away on the left. Looking astern at this hour, the ridge of hills forming the backbone of the Island of Vancouver is very fine. The ridge of the Cascade Mountains is very rugged and Alpine in appearance, and as I saw them peaked with newly-fallen snow, the whole foreground clothed with pines and firs down to the very edge of the sea, fringed with pines as surpassing beauty. What they made a scene of to be a white frin[illegible] appeared at a distance inspection to [illegible] of sand proved on a closer bleached [illegible] a fringe of storm-tossed and jetsam [illegible] which no one in this wealth of timber cares to touch. To travellers coming to Canada from the East (from the West to the people of these parts), the first introduction to these pine-clad shores would be at Cape Flattery, Washington Territory, if approached from a southern course; or, if the course followed had been a great circle to the north, the first introduction would be made at Cape Prale or Point San Juan, Vancouver Island. In this case the traveller would get as far north as lat. 50 degrees. In the run to San Francisco from

Yokohama, the course taken goes as far north as 48 degrees, and the temperature for several days with good favourable clear weather was as low as 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. On one day with a due north wind blowing, but sunny sky, it was as low as 55 degrees. The course taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers will be close under the Aleutian Isles, stretching out from Alaska into the Northern Pacific up to Petropavlosk of Russian China, and continuing in a line of islands to Japan or Northern Japan.

WHAT TO DO IN JAPAN.

Before describing Vancouver, or the route over the Canadian Pacific, a word of advice as to spending the short time of stoppage in Yokohama may be serviceable to some not already posted with information of these parts. Firstly, in place of going direct from Hong-Kong by the Canadian steamer, a detour can be made by some of the numerous steamers going to Shanghai, and thence by Nagasaki and Kohe, by what is called the inland sea, and on to Yokohama, where the Canadian steamers can be met and gone on by. The steamer rates from Yokohama are, however, the same as from Hong-Kong, 200 dollars, so that this detour will imply an additional cost to the traveller. To those going Home from the East, and wishing to change their route from the Suez Canal route, of some consideration, this detour in passage money implies another 75 dollars. To those who may have sailed amongst the Islands of the Levant, or made the voyage from Athens to Constantinople, the trip by the inland sea is "much of a muchness"—narrow seas between islands, narrow straits, steamers often close inshore, sufficiently close to see the general character, but not sufficiently near to learn or know any detail of the life of the people. The reader will remember after a sea passage Home by the Suez Canal, and after days of never-ending sea horizon, the charm of running along a coast line. In this lies in great measure the greatly vaunted beauties of the Japan Inland sea. Secondly, to those who take the steamer at Hong-Kong, go ashore as soonas you can on arrival at Yokohama—go to the hotel and get Japanese money.

TOKIO, A TYPICAL JAPANESE TOWN.

Do not wait a single hour in Yohohama—it is only a Europeanized phase of Japan, and things appertaining to Japan, spoilt. Take the train for Tokio. They run every hour, and until quite late at night, and leave Tokio only in time to catch the steamer, leaving port 12 o'clock or mid-day. This will give two clear days in Tokio, too little even then to properly see the place and the people. If you waste time in Yokohama, Hong-Kong or Spanish dollars will pass current, but not in Tokio. A Richolaw man or a shop-keeper will not look at Spanish, Hong-Kong, or American dollars, and trouble will be saved by the provision of Japanese coin or paper dollars, six of which go to the sovereign.

HONG-KONG.

The delay in Hong-Kong will, of course, depend entirely on how the arrival of the Calcutta steamers fit in with the departure of the Canadian boats; but as the Indo-China boats leave Calcutta weekly a little arrangement will, barring accidents, prevent an undue waste of time in that port. The trade of Hong-Kong will astonish not a few. At an average over 70 steamers, ocean-going and coasting, leave the port weekly, and to-day it stands in tonnage the fourth port in the world, following London, Liverpool, and New York, with an annual tonnage, in and out, of closely on seven million tons. So much for its free trade. A stroll about the hills of Hong-Kong, when the view of the port or sea is lost, will remind many of a hill station in India, with the summer houses of the residents pitched off the roadsides on available building sites, as are houses in hill stations; and there are some nooks and valleys as pretty as any in Mussoorie or Landour, the roads being all scarped out of the hill sides, sometimes posted and railed, sometimes left unprotected from a deep sheer Gadh, as in India. Water runs from perennial streams along boulder beds that tell of rushing torrents; and the hills are covered more or less with a stunted pirie, exactly like the cheer of the Himalayas. The highest peak is Victoria, used as the Port Signal Station. It is 1,833 feet high. The route to it, lies partly through a plantation of the e cheer trees, adding to the r semblance when in it of a hill station of India. There is a great deal to be seen in Hong-Kong of novelty, and of interest to any one who has lived in India.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Canadian Pacific steamers do not stop at Victoria, in Vancouver Island. The coasting steamer from San Francisco makes it a port of call only, and as already stated, the passengers go on to Vancouver city by a steamer, one of the large upper-decked saloon paddle steamers peculiar to North American rivers, the Yosemite, a very first-class boat in every respect. Victoria is well worth seeing; it is an exceedingly pretty place of some 15,000 people, and from statistics,* it has a most enjoyable and agreeable climate, and the locality s central for an endless number of trips. Ther is a railway line some 6) miles to the coal dis ricts of Navarino. The coals from these distric s superior to the U. S. coals, a test by the War D partment of the U. S. Navy reporting that 1,890 lbs. of Navarino coal was equal to 2,400 lbs. of Washington tar coal, 2,600 of Oregan and 2,600 of California coal. During the last five years an average of 153,000 tons per annum, was exported; in 1875, it was only 12,500 tons per annum. From Victoria the ports of Sealth, Tacoma and Olymphia, in Washington territory, can be visited. From Victoria the steamers leave from April 1st up to the end of September, every 14 days for Alaska; the trip is one of about 18 days, the fare from Victoria and back being 95 dollars. Alaska is described as the "land of the midnight sun," and when at the summer solstice, the traveller may pace the deck of the steamer in a "long twilight the whole night through." The latitude at which the sun never sets in the summer solstice is, however, far north of the east points call of these steamers. After Fort Wrangel is Sitka Bay, said to rival in picturesqueness the Bay of Naples. This is the great glacial region. In one of the gulches of Mr. Fairweather, there is a glacier extending 50 miles to the sea with an ice wall for its ocean face, 300 feet thick and 8 miles broad; on the stricken river is another, with a face wall of 500 feet to 1,000 feet thick. The Inland Sea of Japan cannot surpass the steaming through this dense Archipelago of islands where the sea are never rough; a continuous run through reaches and deep narrow channels, skirted with islands, often fringed to the very water's edge with forests of cedar, spruce, hemlock, and with gigantic trees of 200 and 250 feet high. The Douglass fur grows in these localities on the mainland to a height of 300 feet, with trunks of 8, 9, and 10 feet diameter. The course is ever varied by high rocky shores and headlands, on all sides being towering hills which in October are all topped with snow, and whilst passing through the Straits of Q. Charlotte and Genjia, they form an outline of peaks quite Alpine in its character. The mountain ranges contrast in the outline favourably with the Himalaya range as seen from Landour. A month would be well spent in these seas and the Island of Vancouver. The mainland abounds in the Virginia deer and Wapiti is to be had on the mainland. The streams abound with salmon in the season, and in a trip towards the end of September, made up one of the narrow creek of Burrow Inlet, salmon were leaping "right and left." This water should be a paradise for a yachtsman.

* In 1860 H. M. S. Topaz marked the following observations:—April mean 51·90 F; May mean 55·25; June mean 61·0; July mean 60·50; August mean 63 25; September mean 57·25; October mean 51·0; November mean 5·50; December mean 40·00; January mean 38·00; February mean 41 50; March mean 46·00;—mean of year 51·81.

THE Public Rooms at Kamptee were burned down on the night of the 10th instant, and damage done to the extent of at least Rs. 10,000. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a kerosine lamp during a dress-rehearsal in the theatre.

THE first Convocation of the Allahabad University was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The Fellows met the Chancellor (Sir Alfred Lyall) at the Entrance Hall and escorted him to the dais, and after he had taken his seat the Vice-Chancellor (Sir John Edge) announced the circumstances under which the Convocation had been summoned, alluding, in the course of his remarks, to the Act and Notification which heralded the coming into existence of the new University. Sir Alfred Lyall then addressed the Senate, which adjourned till to-day for the transaction of business.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has received a satisfactory acknowledgment from the South Kensington authorities for the valuable contribution which his Honour placed at their disposal for the Art Museum at the close of the Exhibition. It consisted of a very perfect set of the inlaid marble arches which were discovered two years ago at Agra. The construction and decoration of the arches are of exactly the same kind as in the Taj, and will provide for the English public a perfect illustration of the character of the celebrated monument.

ANCESTRAL PROPERTY AMONG KHOJAS.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Kasumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another:—

The plaintiff Kasumbhoy is the eldest son of the 1st defendant Amedbhoy Habibhoy; the 2nd defendant Kasumbhoy, a minor, is another son of Ahmedbhoy. The parties belong to a family of Khojas who have for several generations carried on mercantile business in Bombay. The plaint was filed on the 9th October 1884. In the first three paragraphs, it alleges that Ahmedbhoy's father, one Habibbhoy, son of Ibrahim, died in A. D. 1865, whereupon, and under Habibbhoy's will, dated the 29th December 1864, Ahmedbhoy came into possession of a large amount of property, moveable and immoveable, which said property in his hands has been largely added to by the accretions thereof and aggregates, as plaintiff estimates, about 20 lakhs. In para. 4 the plaintiff says that "according to the laws and usages by which members of the Khoja community in Bombay are governed, and which, in this behalf, are the same as are applicable to Hindoos, the property aforesaid in the hands of the said defendant is ancestral family property, and that the plaintiff on birth became a co-partner therein with an interest equal to that of the said defendant." The plaintiff goes on to say that there have been disagreements between plaintiff and Ahmedbhoy, and that he is no longer willing that the latter "should remain in the possession and management of the said family estate, but desires that the same should be partitioned between the plaintiff and the defendants, which partition the plaintiff submits he is entitled to enforce." Plaintiff further states that he fears Ahmedbhoy may waste the property, and therefore he asks the Court to secure to him his share if the Court should hold that he is not entitled to a partition of the estate or any portion thereof. "The plaintiff further submits that in such event this Hon. Court should direct that a sum proportioned to the plaintiff's interest in the said estate remaining undivided should be paid out to him from the income thereof by way of maintenance." Then follow paras. 7 and 8 relating to a claim to a fourth part of Habibbhoy's residuary estate based on the circumstances under which an earlier will of Habibbhoy's (Ex. 64), dated the 22nd August 1864, and conferring such bequest was revoked. No evidence has been given on this part of the claim to which the 5th and 6th issues relate. The plaintiff concludes with a prayer:—(*a*) for an account and partition of the said family estate in equal shares among plaintiff and the defendants; (*b*) for a discovery of the property come to Ahmedbhoy's possession from Habibbhoy and of all accretions of the same; (*c*) for directions to preserve plaintiff's share if partition is refused; (*d*) for maintenance in the like event; (*e*) for relief in the matter of the revoked will; (*f*) for proper directions; and (*g*) for costs. The defendant Ahmedbhoy, in his written statement, admitted the correctness of paras. 1, 2 and 3 of the plaint except as to estimated value of the property. He then "denies the allegation contained in the 4th paragraph of the plaint that the property now in the hands of this defendant, as in the same paragraph stated, is ancestral family property according to the laws and usages governing the Khoja community in Bombay. This defendant denies that the distinction according to Hindoo law between ancestral and self-acquired property has any application to, or has ever been recognized, or stated by any Khojas in Bombay, and this defendant says that the plaintiff did not on birth, or at any time become a co-partner, or share to any extent in the said property with this defendant. This defendant says that the said property is his solely and absolutely, and that the plaintiff has no estate nor interest whatever therein." Ahmedbhoy further states that the disagreements were caused by plaintiff's misconduct, denies mismanagement and waste and the right of plaintiff to interefere, denies plaintiff's rights to anything under the revoked will, and finally denies that plaintiff is entitled to any portion of the relief claimed. The defendant Kasumbhoy a minor, has appeared by his guardian *ad litem*, who has left plaintiff's claims entirely to the judgment of the Court. The following issues were raised at the first hearing on the 22nd March 1887:—1. Whether the property in the first defendant's hands, referred to in para. 4 of the plaint, came to first defendant's hands as ancestral property. 2. Whether plaintiff on birth or at any time became a co-partner or sharer in such property. 3. Whether plaintiff has any estate or interest in such property. 4. Whether the said property is not the sole and absolute property of the first defendant. 5. Whether Habibbhoy Ibrahim's will of the 29th December 1864 did not revoke all prior testamentary writings made by him. 6. Whether such revocation was procured by any promise or representation of the first defendant to the said Habibbhoy Ebrahim, as alleged in para. 7 of the plaint. 7. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any and what part of the relief claimed. The following were raised on the 4th April to elucidate the first issue:—Whether the property in the hands of Habibbhoy Ibrahim and devised by his will was ancestral or self-acquired property. Whether by the law and custom of Khojas there is any distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property in respect of the power of the owner thereof to devise or make a gift of the same. On the 30th April the following issue was raised. 10. Whether the Nicol Spinning Mill, at Colaba, was acquired by first defendant with ancestral monies and whether the plaintiff is not entitled to a share therein. The learned counsel for plaintiff stated to the Court that he did not contest the 5th issue. He has offered no evidence on the 6th issue, and it has been arranged between the parties that the matter of the 10th issue shall be left to the Commissioner in the event of the Court decreeing a partition and account. At the first hearing I ruled after argument that in the absence of proof of special custom the presumptions of the Hindoo law of inheritance applied, and that the burden of proving under the first 4 issues propositions opposed to that law was at starting on the defendants. It was urged by Mr Starling for the first defendant (whom I will hereafter call the defendant) that the plaint required amendment being based on the assumption that what passed by Habibbhoy's will was Habibhoy's self-acquired property, yet became ancestral and subject to partition at Hindoo law in the hands of Ahmedbhoy. According to the opinion generally held before the case of Jugmohandas *vs.* Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy (I L R 10 Bom. p. 528) decided in 1886 I held that no amendment was necessary as the language of the plaint did not confine the right alleged to relief to any particular view of the mode whereby the property of Habbibhoy became ancestral in defendant's hands. That case decided that at Hindoo law a son to whom his father leaves his self-acquired property by will takes the property under the will, and not by inheritance; and that as property received by will is held by Hindoo law to be received by gift, such property is self-acquired in the hands of the son, and is not subject to partition. Plaintiff's claim in the present suit is confined to the property received by defendant under his father Habibbhoy's will and the accretions made thereof. The endeavour of the defendant as shown by the evidence produced and the arguments advanced by his counsel has been to gain the advantage of the above ruling by showing on the facts that Habbibhoy's wealth was self-acquired without a nucleus of ancestral property, and thus not subject to partition under the Hindoo law on which plaintiff and his counsel have based the claim, and, in any event, whatever may be the finding of the Court as to Habbibhoy's property having been in his hands ancestral or self-acquired, it is urged for defendant that this Hindoo law or at any rate the Hindoo law now generally applicable in Bombay, is not identical in matters of partition with the laws and usages governing the Khojas in Bombay, which laws and usages, or customs, it is urged, do not confer on a son any right to demand in the father's lifetime any partition of the property in the father's hands whether ancestral or self-acquired, the distinction between these kinds of property at Hindoo law never having been recognised or acted upon by any Khojas in Bombay. Mr. Starling, as counsel for the defendant, argues that these variations from the ordinary Hindoo law of the Mayukha and Mitakshara originate in an older form of Hindoo law, which in the peculiar conditions, local and religious, of the Khoja community has been in these matters retained and followed by them as custom. On the other hand, Mr. Jardine, as counsel for plaintiff, argues that the decisions of this Court and of the Supreme Court have made the ordinary Hindoo law applicable to Khojas, except where a contrary custom is proved. It is admitted that the questions whether among Khojas, a son has a right to demand partition during his father's lifetime, and whether there is any difference in respect of the father's power to alienate ancestral and self-acquired property have never yet received judicial decision. The determination of these questions is of general importance to the Khoja community, among whom as the evidence shows, they have been discussed some years ago in connection with a legislative proposal of the Government of India. The subject is part of the wider question as to how far what the parties call the laws and usages of the Khojas are based on the law of their origin, *i.e.*, the Hindoo law, and for this reason, and to enable the Court to deal with the questions of *onus probandi* and to estimate the legal circumstances existing when such matters of evidence occurred, as acts done or acquiesced in, or pleadings in older suits, it is convenient here to examine the cases cited to show the extent and limits within which the Courts have held the Khojas to be governed by ordinary Hindoo law. The cases relating to Memons, who like the Khojas are Hindoos in origin and have become Mahomedans in religion, will also be noticed as bearing on the same subject. The first reported decision is that of Sir E. Perry, Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court in the Khojas and Memons case in 1847 (Perry O. C. 140), which ruled that if a custom as to succession is found to prevail amongst a sect of Mahomedans and be valid in other respects, the Court will give effect to it, although it differs from the rule of succession laid down in the Koran. It was held that a custom excluding daughters from a share in a deceased father's property was valid, and the daughters claim against the father's brothers representatives was rejected. Sir E. Perry's report states that "at the trial at the Bar of these Equity suits on viva voce evidence, both the Khojas and the Memon Kutchees were proved to be settled for the most part in Hindu countries, principally Kutch and Kattywar, and the belief amongst themselves was, that they had been converted from Hindooism about three or four hundred years ago. The rule of succession, which prevailed amongst them, was nearly analogous to the Hindoo rule of succession." One witness was Habbibbhoy Ibrahim, defendant's father, who deposed as follows about the Bombay Khojas, (Ex. 133):—"It is said they came originally from Bhavnagar and Kutch. Our grandfathers used to say they were originally Hindoos and became Mahomedans long ago. We do not regulate inheritance in our caste by the Mahomedan Law, but according to the customs prevailing from time immemorial in our caste. I believe it is according to Hindoo customs." In his judgment in the Aga Khan case, Sir Joseph Arnold observes that this litigation divided the Khojas of Bombay into two hostile parties (12 Bom. H.C.R., p. 348) the Aga trying to uphold the rule of inheritance as laid down in the Koran, while Habibbhoy Ibrahim and his partizans took an active part on the other side. In 1863 the case of Gangbai *vs.* Thavar Malla (1 Bom. H.C.R. p.71) was decided by the Supreme Court on the Equity side by Sausse, C.J., who remarked that "the Khojah caste, although Mahomedan in religion, has been held to have adopted and to be governed by Hindoo customs and laws of inheritance" The next case is that of the goods of Mulba, (2 Bom. H. C.R., p. 276) decided by Couch, C.J., on the ecclesiastical side of this Court in February 1866. The learned Chief Justice followed Sir E. Perry's ruling giving effect to custom. There was a question whether by the custom of the Khoja Mahomedans when a widow dies intestate and without issue, property acquired by her from her deceased husband descended to her own blood relations or to the relations of her deceased husband. The Court thought the balance of testimony to be greatly in favour of the existence of a custom which excludes the relations of the widow. Sir R. Couch went on: "What may be the origin of this custom among the Khojas I shall not now inquire. It is very possible that it arises from some analogy to or found in the Hindoo law. I agree with the observations of the counsel for the creator, that the law by which the Khojas are governed is not, properly speaking, Hindoo law, but probably that law modified by their own peculiar customs; and I think it has been sufficiently established that there is a Khoja custom which excludes the wife's relations from succeeding to property such as this." In November, 1866, Sir Joseph Arnold delivered his long and interesting judgment in the Aga Khan case, (12 Bom. H. C. R., p. 323,) in which he answers the question "Who and what are the Khojas?" He says: "From the evidence adduced in this case, the more probable conclusion, I think, is that the Khojas were originally Hindoos of the trading class, inhabiting the villages and towns of Upper Sind. Their language is Sindi or Kutchi, a cognate dialect, and such ancient religious works, as they possess, are written in the Sindi language and character. Sind, an early Mahomedan conquest, has long had a large Mahomedan population, but a considerable portion, both of the retail and wholesale business of the country, has always remained in the hands of the Hindoos. The position and circumstances of these remote and isolated Hindoo traders were manifestly such as to favour their conversion to some form or other of Mahomedanism. That they were converted by Pir Sadrdin, about 400 years ago, is admitted by both the contending parties in the Khoja community. . . From Sind the Khoja conversion would appear to have spread into Kutch, thence into Kattywar and through Gujerat to Bombay. In the present time, Khoja communities are to be found in almost all the large trading communities of Western India and on the sea-board of the Indian Ocean. The Khojas are all, as a rule, engaged either in retail trade or commerce and frequently prosecute both with considerable success." The foregoing decisions are discussed in Shivji Hasam *vs.* Datu Movji, (12 Bom. H. C.R., p. 282) decided by Westropp, C.J., and West, J., in 1874. It was contended that Khojas are not regulated by the law applied to Hindoos who are undivided in family and estate. Westropp, C.J., says: "The traditionary doctrine of the Supreme Court and of the High Court has, for upwards of at least, 25 years, been that, in the absence of proof of special usage to the contrary, the law, applicable to Khojas is, in matters relating to property, succession and inheritance the Hindoo Law as administered in this presidency. . . No evidence has been given to the effect that the ordinary rule in Bombay, *viz.*, that of the Hindoo law, is not applicable to Khojas at Thana. We think, therefore, that we are bound to apply to them the Hindoo law." In 1873 all the cases and others were considered by Sir Charles Sargent in Kirbai *vs.* Gorbai (12 Bom. H. C. R. p.294). His conclusions were as follows: "This summary of the decisions of this Court, as well as of the cases disposed of by the Registrar in the non-contentious business, explained by the remarks of Sir M. Sausse in Gangbai *vs* Thavar Mulla, satisfactorily shows, I think, that the Khojas have for the last 5 years, at least, been regarded by the Court, in all question of inheritance, as converted Hindoos who originally retained their Hindoo law of inheritance, which has since been modified by special customs, and that an uniform practice has prevailed during that period of applying Hindoo law in all question of inheritance, save and except where such a special custom has been proved. It may be said that no express decision can be cited in support of either of the two propositions, that the Khojas were originally Hindoos, who were converted to Mahomedanism, retaining their Hindoo laws and customs, of that this Court will always apply the Hindoo law of inheritance in their case in the absence of special custom; but the uniform course of practice, extending over the last 25 years, has assumed the truth of the first proposition, and has never, I believe, deviated from the rule enunciated by the latter. Lastly, I may add that in a appeal recently decided by Sir M. R. Westropp, C.J., and West, J., a question of inheritance having arisen as to the estate of a Khoja, the Court held that, in the absence of proof of a special custom, Hindoo law must be administered. I need scarcely say that the opinion of the Chief Justice from his long experience in the ecclesiastical business of this as well as of the late Supreme Court, is especially valuable on a question of his nature. Under these circumstances the Court cannot but throw upon those who dispute the right of the widow to administer (a right which would be clearly hers under Hindoo law) the burden of proving the existence of a custom inconsistent with that right." In appeal the views of the learned Judge are affirmed by Westropp, C. J., "It has here been generally assumed that, in the absence of proof of custom to the contrary, the law of succession and inheritance amongst the Khojas is the law of their origin, *viz.*, Hindoo. This has generally been assumed to be the rule, and was so expressly laid down in a *dictum* by Sausse, C. J., in the case of Gangbai *vs.* Thavar Mulla. . . In this state of the authorities we think that our brother Sargent was right in placing the burden of proof on the mother and the distant male relatives of the deceased intestate, as they were setting up customs not in conformity with Hindoo law whereas the widow's claim was completely consonant with Hindoo law." Rule about proof of custom and also 3(I.L.R., Bom, p. 41.) In Asha Bai *vs.* Haji Tyeb, L.L.R. 9 Bom. p. 115, a case among Kutchi Memons, Sargent, C.J., lays down that "so far as Khojas are concerned the decision of the Court of Appeal in Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai must be taken as conclusively deciding that the onus of proving a custom of inheritance not in conformity with Hindoo law lies upon those who set it up." On similar principles the Mayukha, "a very high authority in Bombay," was referred to by the learned Chief Justice in determining a question regarding *stridhan*. In Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai, the Court of Appeal laid down a rule on the evidence of a custom among Khojas in the following terms:—"It is, however, evident from what has been said, that the Khojas are not as firmly bound in matters of succession and inheritance by the Hindu law as Mahomedans proper are by the Mahomedan law, or Hindoos by the Hindoo law, and hence it is that it would not be reasonable to require such stringent proof of custom of inheritance amongst them differing from ordinary Hindoo law, as from a Hindoo. . . Though the evidence at large is not such as in the case of Mahomedans proper or Hindoos would suffice to establish an ancient and invariable custom, we think we must hold that it is sufficient to establish a custom in a community such as this, placed midway between Mussalmans and Hindoos. We think that under such circumstances the Court ought to act upon satisfactory proof that the custom as existed for a considerable time, and has been generally accepted by the great majority of the Khoja community." In Rahmtbhai *vs.* Hirbai (I. L. R. Bombay. 34) the tendency of the relaxation of the rule to encourage litigants to set up false customs is remarked upon. In the appeal, Westropp, C. J., said:—"We consider that in Hirbai *vs.* Gorbai we have gone quite as far as we can properly go in applying a less stringent rule with regard to the evidence required to prove a custom in the case of Khoja Mahomedan than we should do in the case of Hindoos or Mahomedans proper, . . As it is now a settled rule that in the absence of proof of a special custom to the country Hindoo law must regulate the succession to property amongst Khojas, it is clear that the burden of proving such special customs lay upon the defendant Rahmutbai who put them forward . . It was, however, admitted by the defendant's counsel that she had not adduced in evidence a single instance in which this alleged custom had taken effect. There is then nothing before the Court but the opinion of certain members of the Khoja community upon the two points in question, and we consider that if we were to decide in accordance with that opinion, contrary, as it is, to Hindoo law, we should be assuming legislative powers." The cases cited show that Cutchi Memons are treated by this Court as following the Hindoo law of inheritance except where special custom is proved. Ashabai *vs.* Haji Tyeb (I. L. R. 9 Bom p.115). Abdul Cadar Haji Mahomed *vs.* C. A. Turner (I. L. R. 9 Bom. p.158). Mahomed Saith *vs.* Haji Ahmed (I.L.R. 10 Bom. p.1). In the last of these the question whether Cutchi Memons by a special usage recognize no difference in the power of alienation between ancestral and self-acquired property was decided in the negative by Mr. Justice Scott. The decisions which apply Hindoo law to matters of property and inheritance in the absence of special custom appear to assume that the Hindoo law applicable is the ordinary Hindoo law, although this is not expressly stated, no contention having apparently been raised heretofore that any other form of Hindoo law should be applied. Mr. Starling has argued, however, that there is a probability that the Khojas coming originally from Sind and Kutch, followed a more ancient form of Hindoo law than prevails now: Assuming this probability, he wishes another antecedent probably to be conceded to the customs set up, *viz.*, the absence of distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property and the non-existence of any right of a son to a partition of family property during the lifetime of the father. He quotes Manu C. 8, 416, C. 9, 104 and the texts of Devala Sancha Lichita and Harita found in 2 Colebrooke's Dig, 196, 199, 203 and 205. It is no doubt the opinion of jurists that there was a time when the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property was not found. "Self-acquired property in the earliest state of Hindoo society did not exist. So where the family was of the purely patriarchal type, the whole of the property was owned by the father, and all acquisitions made by the members of the family were made for him and fell into the common stock." (Mayne's H. L. S. 212 to 217.) "It is quite certain that in the earlier period of Hindoo Law no son could compel his father to come to a partition with him. Manu speaks only of a division after the death of the father and says expressly that the brothers have no power over the property while the parents live." (S. 217.) "We learn from the Smritis that a father might castigate, sell, cast off, give away and disinherit any of his sons at will, and that all acquisitions made by a son had to be given up to the father. The hereditary property may be disposed of at will by the head of the family." (Jolly's Tagore Law Lectures, 1883, p.82.) Mr. Justice West in the following passage states his opinion of the changes which the Hindoo law has undergone:—The father appears in the earliest form of the law to have had unqualified administrative power and to have had complete dominion over the family. The rights of the names at the same time made an alienation of the ancestral estate unlawful and the interest felt in a son as a continuator of the family. *Sacra* to be celebrated with indispensible offerings out of the patrimony raised him first in religion and then in law to a joint ownership with his father. It became recognized far earlier than at Rome that the "*patria potestas in benignitate non in atrocitate consistit*," as the highly affectionate character of the Hindoos readily admitted sons to a position of secure equality in title though not till afterwards in administration. Then followed the right of interdiction to guard against impious waste, and, lastly, the right to partition as a logical consequence of co-ownership. The archaic law has in part been revived by recent cases. Again, as Mr. Mayne points out, the advance of civilisation and commerce affected the older law of Bandhayana and Abashamba and self-acquisitions were recognized. (Varishta XVII. 51, Manu IX. 206 to 209.) Doubtless as remarked by Mr. Mayne in section 395 the son's right to partition during the life of the father was very slowly recognized both before and after the establishment of English Courts, especially as regards ancestral moveable property. The decision of the Court of Appeal in Jugmohandas *vs* Sir Munguldas Nathubhai (I. L. R., 10, Bom. 528, pp. 570-574) deals with the subject, treating as authority as to ancestral immoveable property the judgment of the Privy Council in Suraj Bunsi *vs.* Sheo Proshad (6 I. A. 88, at p. 100) where Sir J. Colville says:—"But it seems to be settled now in the Courts of the three) presidencies that a son can compel his father to make a partition of ancestral immoveable property." As to ancestral moveables Sir C. Sargent, C.J., after reviewing the authorities and the Hindoo texts bearing on the question, comes to the conclusion that "no distinction between moveable and immoveable property can be satisfactorily drawn as regards the right of a son in an undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law to partition in the lifetime of the father." By these interpretations of the ordinary law by the Court of Appeal, I am of course bound, although so eminent a jurist as Sir H. S. Maine in his "Early Law and Custom" (p. 122 follows Mr. Nelson, the author of a "View of Hindoo Law" (p. 37), and 'Indian Usage and the Judge-made Law in Madras" (p. 207) upholding that the texts "do not lend any countenance to an opinion that sons could compel a partition of the family property at any time against the will of the father," (I. L. L. 1883, pp. 111-125. Dr. Jolly admits that these interpretations of the Courts may be strangely opposed to the strong sense of the deference due to elders, which pervades the Indian law and which was evident in many of the relations of the witnesses in this case. But his learned examination of the Sanskrit original of the Mitakshara texts induces him to conclude that Vijnaneswara establishes the right of the son to a partition of the ancestral immoveable property at least, at any time. Whether or not the ancestors of the Khojas in Sind and Kutch before their conversion to Mahomedanism followed the Mitakshara law, the practice of enforcing partition against the father's will, as well as the opposing moral sentiment, belongs according to eminent scholars to the far earlier period of the Dharmasutras or "Aphorisms on the Sacred Law." The date of none of the Dharamsutras can be fixed by direct historical evidence, but their remote antiquity is sufficiently proved by the fact that they belong distinctly to the Vedic period of Sanskrit literature (Jolly. T. L. L. 1883, p. 36.) Dr. Jolly agrees with Dr. Buhler in treating the institutes of Gautama as the oldest of the existing works on the sacred law (p. 37) older than Bandhayana and Abashamba and long anterior to Manu and Yajnavalkya. The relation of the Sutras to the Vedic schools and the secondary Smritis is discussed by both these learned scholars. "In spite of the undue prevalence of the religious and scholastic elements which have stunted the growth of Indian law from the very outset, there is no reason to doubt that the legal rules of the Dharmasutras are based on a large superstructure of customary law." (T. Jolly L.L. 89.) "Minutæ the Dharmasutras generally are on the majority of the topics connected with the moral duties of Aryas, their arrangement of the rules is frequently unsystematic, and their treatment of the legal procedure, the civil and criminal law, with the exception of one single title, the Dayavibhaga, *i. e.*, the law of inheritance and partition, extremely unsatisfactory. With respect to the other titles, the Dharmasutras give nothing more than a few hints intended to indicate the general principles, but they never proceed systematically, and always show most embarrassing omissions. From the stand point of the Vedic schools, a more detailed and orderly treatment of these matters was, of course, irrelevant, as their chief aim was to point out the road to the acquisition of spiritual merit, and to guard their pupils against committing sin. Though some of their members might be called upon, and no doubt actually were destined in later life to become practical lawyers, as Dharmadhikarins, *i. e.*, legal advisers of kings and chiefs, or as judges, and to settle the law between man and man, the few general principles which they had learnt during the course of instruction would suffice for their wants. For the details were settled according to the law of custom, which, as the Dharmasutras themselves indicate, was in ancient times even a greater power in India than it is in our days." (Buhler's Laws of Manu, introduction LIII.) The rules of Gautama on the son's right to partition are thus stated by Dr. Jolly:—"The Dharmasutra of Gautama, while declaring in one place (XXVIII. 2) the assent of the father as absolutely necessary to a partition by the sons, refers in another place (XV. 19) to sons who have enforced a division of the family estate against their father's wish. Such sons shall be excluded from funeral repasts, which shows that division against a father's wish, though not precisely illegal, was reputed *contra bonos mores*. This appears to have been the true feeling in the Smriti epoch about a partition enforced by the sons, and this feeling continued to subsist in spite of the important rights that were gradually accorded to the sons over ancestral property." (Jolly T. L. L. 99.) From this Sutra it would appear that sons could enforce a division of the ancestral property against their father's will, as Yajnavalkya also allows (see Colebrooke, Mitakshara I, 6, 5-11) and that this practice, though legal, was held to be *contra bonos mores*. The text of Gautama (XV. 19) excluding from the funeral feasts is thus translated by Dr. Buhler. "Nor (sons) who have enforced a division of the family estate against the wish of their father." Sir H. S. Maine differs from Dr. Jolly and Dr. Buhler in their view of the meaning. He writes "There are a few texts which have been thought to imply that the son of an aged father could compel his retirement. Gautama (XV. 19), while condemning such a practice, perhaps admits its existence. But whatever be the meaning of these texts, I cannot allow that they lend any countenance to an opinion that sons could compel a partition of the family property at any time against the will of their father. I regard them as exclusively applying to the case of a father who has reached an age at which it has become a religious duty for him to abandon secular life. The fulness of the ancient Hindu *Patria Potestas* may be safely inferred from the veneration which even a living father must have inspired under a system of ancestor-worship." (Early Law and Custom, p. 122.) But, as the same learned writer admits there were causes operating from an early time which tended to dissolve the family. Buhler's Gautama, p. 255.) The causes whereby partition grew into a practice are manifold. The advocacy of partition as a means of acquiring spiritual merit is as old as Gautama. (See Mayne's H. L. S. 216.) But the motive which induces a man who earns more wealth than his brethren to get rid of their claims on his industry has also operated in all advancing societies, and, as Mr. Mayne supposes, earlier than the desire of spiritual merit. In pointing out the close resemblance of the House Community of the South Slavonians to the Joint Family of the Hindoo in a most suggestive chapter of his "Early Law and Custom" Sir H. S. Maine remarks on the causes and effects of the recognition of separate property—"The *peculium* seems to be always an actively dissolving force. It had this effect to some extent with the Romans, but with the Hindoos it is the great cause of the dissolution of the joint families." (p. 252.) The adventurous and energetic member of the brotherhood is always rebelling against its natural communism. He goes abroad and makes his fortune, and strenuously resists the demand of his relatives to bring it into the common account, or perhaps he thinks that his share of the common stock would be more profitably employed by him as capital in a mercantile venture (p. 264) where, as in Turkey, the local usage is left to its unchecked operation, one of the systems of succession commonly followed as he grows up and marries, leaves his father's household, taking with him the share of its possessions which under developed law would have devolved upon him at his father's death and he goes elsewhere, often into a far country, to seek a new fortune (p. 260.) These informal divisions are mentioned by Mr. Nelson as common now-a-days. "It is an undoubted fact that year by year thousands of so called Hindu families residents in the Madras Province are in effect permanently broken up by one or more members going to a distant place or to distant places, he or each of them hoping to make a fortune for himself solely." (View of Hindoo Law p. 37.) These general observations help to explain much of the recorded evidence, sometimes too when the property is small, the son seems to go out with a nominal share, or such an amount as the other members were willing to part with (Mayne's H. L. S. 217) to which the wife's ornaments or *peculium* is often added. Witness 23 states that a Khoja often takes a portion of the family property and sets up for himself. It has not been necessary to investigate the facts, but there are indications that the son so departing and starting a separate trade does not as a rule account to his brethren left behind, whereas he sometimes gets a share of the family property on the father's death. Another cause of partition very evident among Khoja families is the second marriage of the father, an event treated as of great importance in the sawalame, and in the Buddhist versions of the Manova Shaster followed in Burma. The sons, grown up and assisting the father in the business cannot brook the interference and influence of the step-mother; their share in the property is diminished as new children are born, while the father and the step-mother, perhaps afraid that the new family may be left orphans, are naturally anxious to provide for them out of the estate, a share which the elder sons are inclined to think more than is due. The quarrels among the women seems also to be a very common cause of separation; and probably these homely causes, as well as the fear of the father wasting the property, have operated from one generation into another. It may also be the fact that the Ahmoedan religion as well as the spirit of commercial enterprize and the frequent emigrations among the Khojas have been more effectual and for a longer time among them in sapping the sentiments which uphold the joint family and the paternal headship than among the Hindoos. The above investigation tracing what has now become the rule of Mitakshara law to a practice close upon the Vedic period seems to me to invalidate Mr. Starling's learned argument that there are antecedent reasons for presuming that the Khojas excluded it in favour of the opposing rule of conduct. The respect for parental authority may have kept down the number of enforced partitions and a corresponding feeling on the father's part may have caused great reluctance and delay in giving the son a share; but as Mr. Justice Scott argues in Jug. N. *vs.* Sir M. N. if a custom against partition had existed as the customary law of these ancient Hindoos, why did not the father avail himself of it? And I may ask, why was it necessary to express moral disapproval if the father's legal right could be asserted? Mr. Justice West (2 W and B 659 3rd Edition) mentions however among the many exceptions to the Mitakshara law which arise from the caste law of the parties that "amongst 82 of the 101 castes, from whom information was obtained by Mr. Steel at Poona, it was found that partition could not be enforced by a son against his father unless the father had acted improperly as manager. It would seem therefore that in the usage of a large minority at least of the people of the Deccan, the rule of Bhandhayana is still received as law—' While the father lives the division of the estate takes place (only) with his permission.' In Gujerath the castes, almost without exception or qualification answered Mr. Borrodaile's inquiries by denying the right to partition of a son against the wish of his father . . Uniformity of the law is so desirable that the courts will naturally desire to abide by the Mitakshara and the Mayukha, whose doctrine has been adopted by

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Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
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Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
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Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Do, small, each	0 8 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 7 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	0 0 9
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0
Pears, per doz	1 8 0
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Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
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Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
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Do. large, per seer	0 1 6
Do. small do. per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do per seer	0 1 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 14 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 5
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Cabbages, small	0 9 0
Do. small per each	0 6 0
Turnips large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0
Cauliflowers large, per each	0 10 0
Do. small, per each	0 6 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. white, per dozen	0 1 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 9
French Beans	0 1 6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
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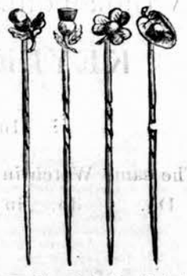

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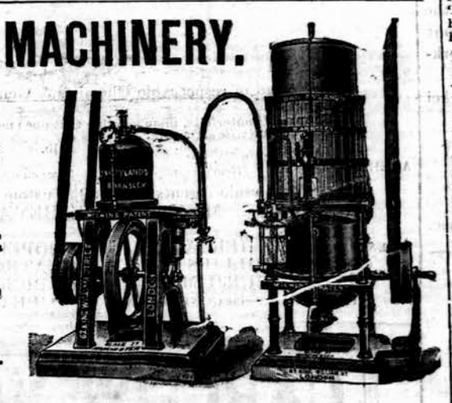

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RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS BRUISES	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
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Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.
SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.
A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.
In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.
H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.
DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.
Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.
Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.
Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.
I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.
I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD, Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.
I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.
I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.
I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.
LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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